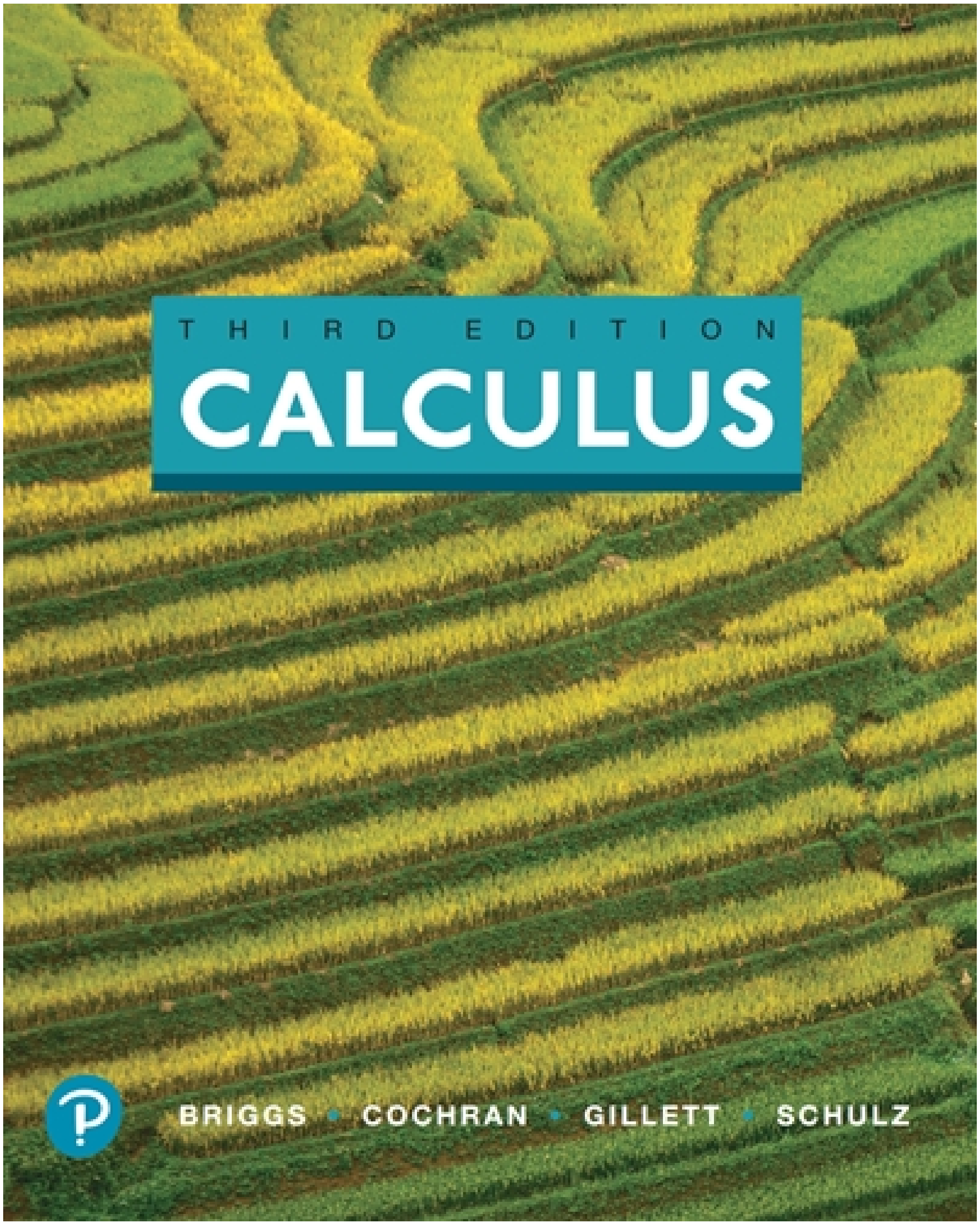
Test Bank for Calculus 3rd Edition by Briggs



Test Bank

Exam

Name________________________________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Find the average velocity of an object which follows the position function s(t) over the given interval.

1) $s(t) = t^2 + 2t$, [2, 7] 1) ________

A) $\frac{63}{5}$ B) $\frac{55}{7}$ C) 11 D) 9

2) $s(t) = 6t^3 - 8t^2 + 2$, [-8, -1] 2) ________

A) 12 B) 510 C) $-\frac{12}{7}$ D) -3570

3) $s(t) = \sqrt{2t}$, [2, 8] 3) ________

A) 7 B) $-\frac{3}{10}$ C) 2 D) $\frac{1}{3}$

4) $s(t) = \frac{3}{t - 2}$, [4, 7] 4) ________

A) $-\frac{3}{10}$ B) 2 C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 7

5) $s(t) = 4t^2$, $\left[0, \frac{7}{4}\right]$ 5) ________

A) $-\frac{3}{10}$ B) $\frac{1}{3}$ C) 2 D) 7

6) $s(t) = -3t^2 - t$, [5, 6] 6) ________

A) $\frac{1}{2}$ B) -34 C) $-\frac{1}{6}$ D) -2

7) $s(t) = \sin(4t)$, $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right]$ 7) ________

A) $-\frac{8}{\pi}$ B) $\frac{\pi}{8}$ C) $\frac{4}{\pi}$ D) $\frac{8}{\pi}$

8) $s(t) = 5 + \tan t$, $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ 8) ________

A) $-\frac{4}{\pi}$ B) $\frac{4}{\pi}$ C) $-\frac{16}{11}$ D) 0

Use the table to find the instantaneous velocity of y at the specified value of x.

9) x = 1. 9) ________

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.02
0.4	0.08
0.6	0.18
0.8	0.32
1.0	0.5
1.2	0.72
1.4	0.98

A) 0.5 B) 1.5 C) 2 D) 1

10) x = 1. 10) ________

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.01
0.4	0.04
0.6	0.09
0.8	0.16
1.0	0.25
1.2	0.36
1.4	0.49

A) 1 B) 0.5 C) 1.5 D) 2

11) x = 1. 11) ________

x	y
0	0
0.2	0.12
0.4	0.48
0.6	1.08
0.8	1.92
1.0	3
1.2	4.32
1.4	5.88

A) 6 B) 8 C) 4 D) 2

12) $x = 2$. 12) ______

x	y
0	10
0.5	38
1.0	58
1.5	70
2.0	74
2.5	70
3.0	58
3.5	38
4.0	10

A) -8 B) 0 C) 8 D) 4

13) $x = 1$. 13) ______

x	y
0.900	−0.05263
0.990	−0.00503
0.999	−0.0005
1.000	0.0000
1.001	0.0005
1.010	0.00498
1.100	0.04762

A) 1 B) 0 C) 0.5 D) -0.5

Find the slope of the curve for the given value of x.

14) $y = x^2 + 5x$, $x = 4$ 14) ______

A) slope is $\frac{1}{20}$ B) slope is -39 C) slope is 13 D) slope is $-\frac{4}{25}$

15) $y = x^2 + 11x - 15$, $x = 1$ 15) ______

A) slope is $\frac{1}{20}$ B) slope is -39 C) slope is $-\frac{4}{25}$ D) slope is 13

16) $y = x^3 - 9x$, $x = 1$ 16) ______

A) slope is 1 B) slope is -6 C) slope is -3 D) slope is 3

17) $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$, $x = 3$ 17) ______

A) slope is 0 B) slope is 1 C) slope is -9 D) slope is 9

18) $y = -3 - x^3$, $x = 1$ 18) ______

A) slope is 0 B) slope is 3 C) slope is -1 D) slope is -3

Solve the problem.

19) Given $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = L_l$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = L_r$, and $L_l \neq L_r$, which of the following statements is true? 19) _______

I. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L_l$

II. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L_r$

III. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

A) III B) II C) none D) I

20) Given $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = L_l$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = L_r$, and $L_l = L_r$, which of the following statements is false? 20) _______

I. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L_l$

II. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L_r$

III. $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

A) II B) I C) III D) none

21) If $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = L$, which of the following expressions are true? 21) _______

I. $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x)$ does not exist.

II. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x)$ does not exist.

III. $\lim_{x \to 0^-} f(x) = L$

IV. $\lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = L$

A) II and III only B) I and II only C) I and IV only D) III and IV only

22) What conditions, when present, are sufficient to conclude that a function f(x) has a limit as x approaches some value of a? 22) _______

A) Either the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the left exists or the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the right exists

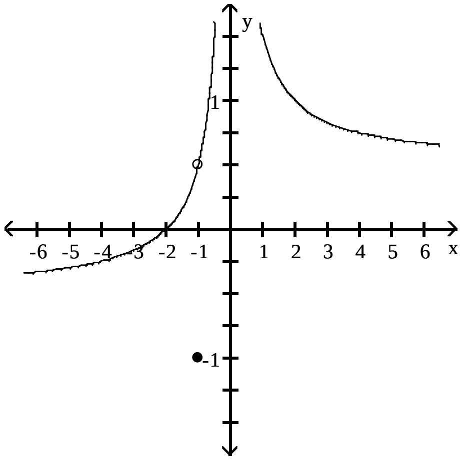
B) f(a) exists, the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the left exists, and the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the right exists.

C) The limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the left exists, the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the right exists, and at least one of these limits is the same as f(a).

D) The limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the left exists, the limit of f(x) as $x \to a$ from the right exists, and these two limits are the same.

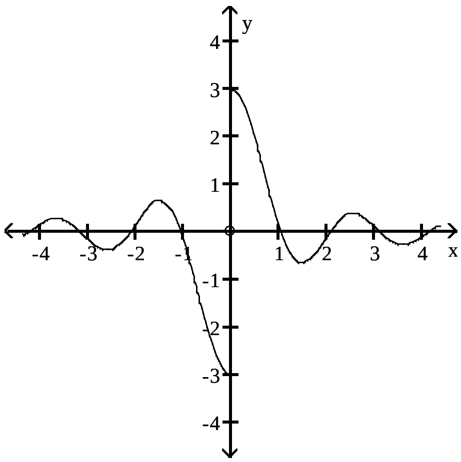
Use the graph to evaluate the limit.

23) $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$ 23) _______



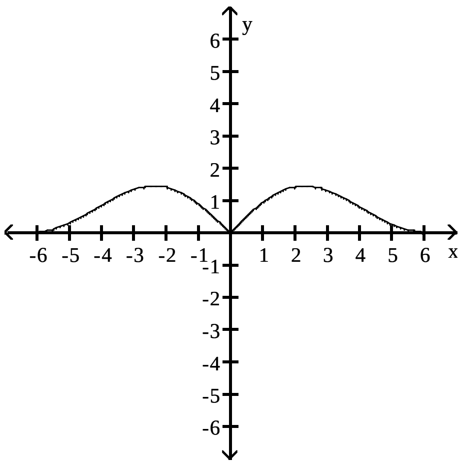
A) ∞ B) −1 C) $\frac{1}{2}$ D) $-\frac{1}{2}$

24) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 24) _______



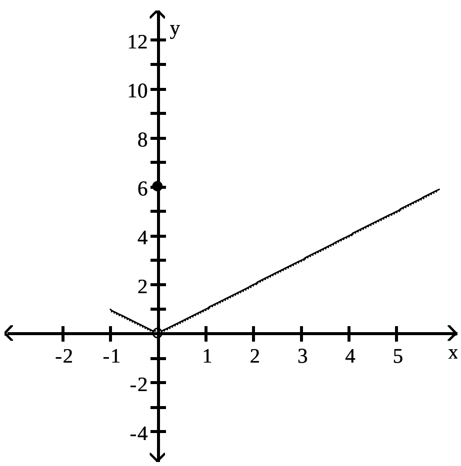
A) −3 B) 0 C) 3 D) does not exist

25) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 25) _______



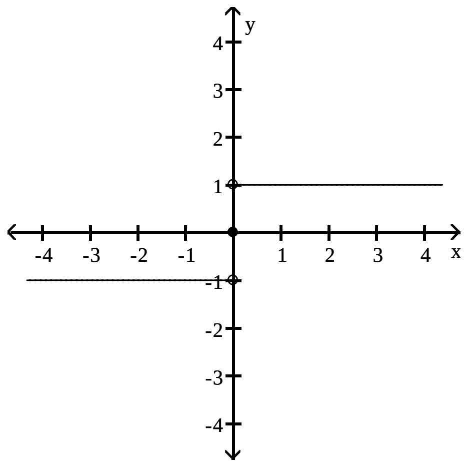
A) does not exist B) 0 C) 2 D) −2

26) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 26) _______



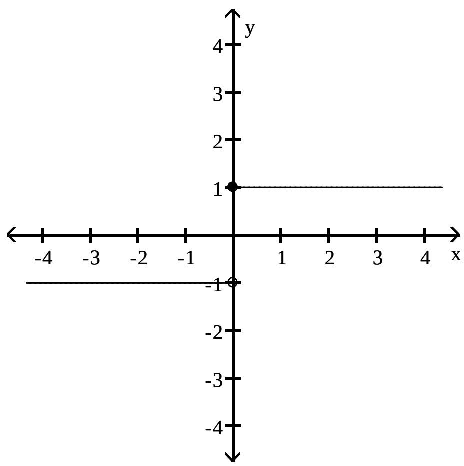
A) −1 B) 0 C) does not exist D) 6

27) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 27) ______



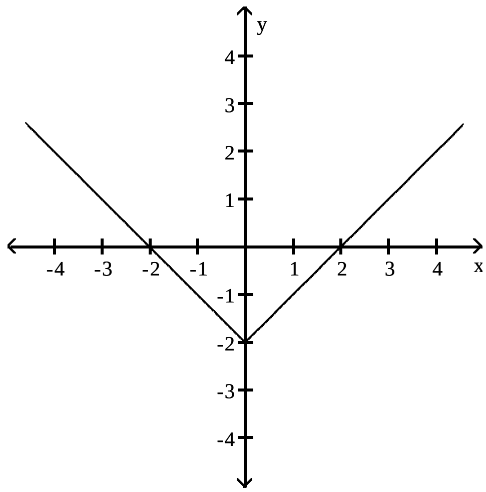
A) 1 B) ∞ C) −1 D) does not exist

28) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 28) ______



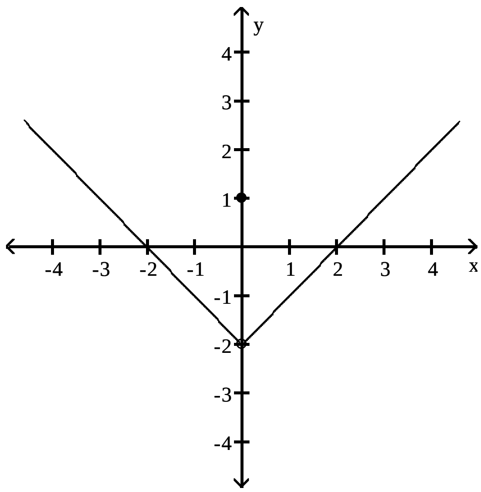
A) ∞ B) 1 C) −1 D) does not exist

29) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 29) _______



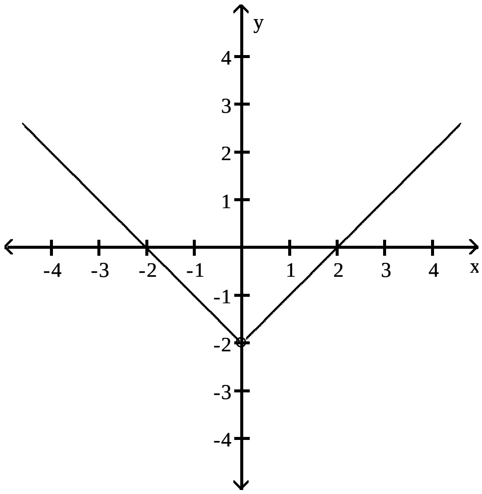
A) does not exist B) –2 C) 2 D) 0

30) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 30) _______



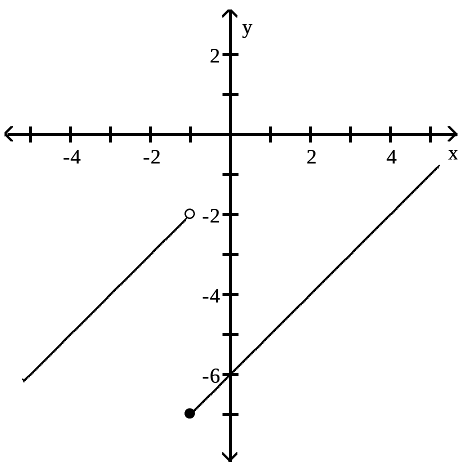
A) 1 B) does not exist C) 0 D) –2

31) $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ 31) _______



A) 2 B) −1 C) −2 D) does not exist

32) Find $\lim_{x \to (-1)^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to (-1)^+} f(x)$ 32) _______



A) −7; −2 B) −5; −2 C) −2; −7 D) −7; −5

Use the table of values of f to estimate the limit.

33) Let $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 2$, find $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} f(x)$. 33) _______

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)						

A)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = ∞

B)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.810	17.880	17.988	18.012	18.120	19.210

; limit = 18.0

C)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.692	17.592	17.689	17.710	17.808	18.789

; limit = 17.70

D)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = 5.40

34) Let $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$, find $\lim\limits_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 34) _______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = ∞

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	5.07736	5.09775	5.09978	5.10022	5.10225	5.12236

; limit = 5.10

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.97484	3.99750	3.99975	4.00025	4.00250	4.02485

; limit = 4.0

D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = 1.20

35) Let $f(x) = x^2 - 5$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 35) _______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = −15.0

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.9910	−2.9999	−3.0000	−3.0000	−2.9999	−2.9910

; limit = −3.0

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = ∞

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−4.9900	−4.9999	−5.0000	−5.0000	−4.9999	−4.9900

; limit = −5.0

36) Let $f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x^2 + 2x - 3}$, find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 36) _______

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)						

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.1564	0.1506	0.1501	0.1499	0.1494	0.1439

; limit = 0.15

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	−0.2564	−0.2506	−0.2501	−0.2499	−0.2494	−0.2439

; limit = −0.25

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.3564	0.3506	0.3501	0.3499	0.3494	0.3439

; limit = 0.35

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.2564	0.2506	0.2501	0.2499	0.2494	0.2439

; limit = 0.25

37) Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2 + 4x - 5}$, find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 37) _______

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)						

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.4872	0.4987	0.4999	0.5001	0.5012	0.5122

; limit = 0.5

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.5610	0.5661	0.5666	0.5667	0.5672	0.5721

; limit = 0.5667

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.6610	0.6661	0.6666	0.6667	0.6672	0.6721

; limit = 0.6667

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.7610	0.7661	0.7666	0.7667	0.7672	0.7721

; limit = 0.7667

38) Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin(8x)}{x}$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 38) _______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)		7.9914694			7.9914694	

A) limit = 7.5
B) limit = 8
C) limit = 0
D) limit does not exist

39) Let $f(\theta) = \frac{\cos(4\theta)}{\theta}$, find $\lim_{\theta \to 0} f(\theta)$. 39) _______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(θ)	−9.2106099					9.2106099

A) limit = 9.2106099
B) limit does not exist
C) limit = 4
D) limit = 0

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Provide an appropriate response.

40) It can be shown that the inequalities $1 - \frac{x^2}{6} < \frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)} < 1$ hold for all values of x close to zero. What, if anything, does this tell you about $\frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)}$? Explain. 40) _______________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

41) Write the formal notation for the principle "the limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits" and include a statement of any restrictions on the principle. 41) _______

A) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(a)}{f(a)}$.

B) If $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$ and $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)} = \frac{M}{L}$, provided that $f(a) \neq 0$.

C) $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{g(a)}{f(a)}$, provided that $f(a) \neq 0$.

D) If $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$ and $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$, then $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \to a} g(x)}{\lim_{x \to a} f(x)} = \frac{M}{L}$, provided that $L \neq 0$.

42) Provide a short sentence that summarizes the general limit principle given by the formal notation $\lim_{x \to a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = L \pm M$, given that $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = L$ and $\lim_{x \to a} g(x) = M$. 42) _______

A) The limit of a sum or a difference is the sum or the difference of the functions.
B) The limit of a sum or a difference is the sum or the difference of the limits.
C) The sum or the difference of two functions is the sum of two limits.
D) The sum or the difference of two functions is continuous.

43) The statement "the limit of a constant times a function is the constant times the limit" follows from a combination of two fundamental limit principles. What are they? 43) _______

A) The limit of a product is the product of the limits, and a constant is continuous.
B) The limit of a product is the product of the limits, and the limit of a quotient is the quotient of the limits.
C) The limit of a constant is the constant, and the limit of a product is the product of the limits.
D) The limit of a function is a constant times a limit, and the limit of a constant is the constant.

Find the limit.

44) $\lim_{x \to 15} \sqrt{5}$ 44) _______

A) $\sqrt{15}$ B) 15 C) 5 D) $\sqrt{5}$

45) $\lim_{x \to -5} (4x - 2)$ 45) _______

A) -18 B) -22 C) 22 D) 18

46) $\lim_{x \to -9} (26 - 3x)$ 46) _______

A) -1 B) -53 C) 1 D) 53

Give an appropriate answer.

47) Let $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 5$ and $\lim_{x \to 2} g(x) = -7$. Find $\lim_{x \to 2} [f(x) - g(x)]$. 47) _______

A) -2 B) 2 C) 5 D) 12

48) Let $\lim_{x \to -4} f(x) = -6$ and $\lim_{x \to -4} g(x) = 9$. Find $\lim_{x \to -4} [f(x) \cdot g(x)]$. 48) _______

A) -4 B) -54 C) 9 D) 3

49) Let $\lim_{x \to 10} f(x) = 3$ and $\lim_{x \to 10} g(x) = 9$. Find $\lim_{x \to 10} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$. 49) _______

A) 10 B) -6 C) 3 D) $\frac{1}{3}$

50) Let $\lim_{x \to 10} f(x) = 196$. Find $\lim_{x \to 10} \sqrt{f(x)}$. 50) _______

A) 10 B) 196 C) 14 D) 3.7417

51) Let $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = -4$ and $\lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = 2$. Find $\lim_{x \to 4} [f(x) + g(x)]^2$. 51) _______

A) 20 B) -2 C) 4 D) -6

52) Let $\lim_{x \to 6} f(x) = 8$. Find $\lim_{x \to 6} \sqrt[3]{f(x)}$. 52) _______

A) 6 B) 8 C) 2 D) 3

53) Let $\lim_{x \to -8} f(x) = 5$ and $\lim_{x \to -8} g(x) = -9$. Find $\lim_{x \to -8} \left[\frac{-8f(x) - 2g(x)}{1 + g(x)}\right]$. 53) _______

A) -42 B) $\frac{11}{4}$ C) $\frac{29}{4}$ D) -8

Find the limit.

54) $\lim_{x \to 2} (x^3 + 5x^2 - 7x + 1)$ 54) _______

A) 15 B) does not exist C) 0 D) 29

55) $\lim_{x \to 2} (3x^5 - 2x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2 - 5)$ 55) _______

A) 47 B) 159 C) 95 D) 31

56) $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x}{3x + 2}$ 56) _______

A) $-\frac{1}{5}$ B) does not exist C) 1 D) 0

57) $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{x^3 - 6x + 8}{x - 2}$ 57) _______

A) Does not exist B) 4 C) −4 D) 0

58) $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} \dfrac{3x^2 + 7x - 2}{3x^2 - 4x - 2}$ 58) _______

A) Does not exist B) $-\dfrac{7}{4}$ C) 0 D) $-\dfrac{8}{3}$

59) $\lim\limits_{x \to 2} (x + 1)^2(x - 1)^3$ 59) _______

A) 9 B) 27 C) 1 D) 243

60) $\lim\limits_{x \to 4} \sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4}$ 60) _______

A) does not exist B) 36 C) ±6 D) 6

61) $\lim\limits_{x \to 5} \sqrt{7x + 91}$ 61) _______

A) 126 B) $-3\sqrt{14}$ C) −126 D) $3\sqrt{14}$

62) $\lim\limits_{h \to 0} \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{3h + 4} + 2}$ 62) _______

A) 2 B) 1 C) 1/2 D) Does not exist

63) $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sqrt{1 + x} - 1}{x}$ 63) _______

A) 0 B) 1/2 C) Does not exist D) 1/4

Determine the limit by sketching an appropriate graph.

64) $\lim\limits_{x \to 3^-} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} -5x + 0 & \text{for } x < 3 \\ 3x + 1 & \text{for } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$ 64) _______

A) 1 B) −15 C) 10 D) 2

65) $\lim\limits_{x \to 4^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + 1 & \text{for } x < 4 \\ 4x + 2 & \text{for } x \geq 4 \end{cases}$ 65) _______

A) −7 B) 18 C) 2 D) 3

66) $\lim\limits_{x \to -4^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3 & \text{for } x \neq -4 \\ 0 & \text{for } x = -4 \end{cases}$ 66) _______

A) 13 B) 19 C) 0 D) 16

67) $\lim_{x \to 5^-} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{16 - x^2} & 0 \le x < 4 \\ 4 & 4 \le x < 5 \\ 5 & x = 5 \end{cases}$ 67) _______

A) 5 B) Does not exist C) 4 D) 0

68) $\lim_{x \to -6^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & -6 \le x < 0, \text{ or } 0 < x \le 2 \\ 2 & x = 0 \\ 0 & x < -6 \text{ or } x > 2 \end{cases}$ 68) _______

A) 4 B) Does not exist C) −12 D) −0

Find the limit, if it exists.

69) $\lim_{x \to 0} \dfrac{x^3 + 12x^2 - 5x}{5x}$ 69) _______

A) 0 B) 5 C) −1 D) Does not exist

70) $\lim_{x \to 1} \dfrac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$ 70) _______

A) 0 B) 2 C) Does not exist D) 4

71) $\lim_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$ 71) _______

A) 1 B) Does not exist C) 4 D) 2

72) $\lim_{x \to -3} \dfrac{x^2 + 13x + 30}{x + 3}$ 72) _______

A) 78 B) 7 C) 13 D) Does not exist

73) $\lim_{x \to 4} \dfrac{x^2 + 5x - 36}{x - 4}$ 73) _______

A) 5 B) Does not exist C) 0 D) 13

74) $\lim_{x \to 6} \dfrac{x^2 + 4x - 60}{x^2 - 36}$ 74) _______

A) 0 B) $-\dfrac{1}{3}$ C) $\dfrac{4}{3}$ D) Does not exist

75) $\lim_{x \to 2} \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$ 75) _______

A) Does not exist B) 2 C) 4 D) 0

76) $\lim_{x \to -6} \dfrac{x^2 + 5x - 6}{x^2 + 5x - 6}$ 76) _______

A) $\dfrac{5}{7}$ B) 1 C) Does not exist D) − 1

77) $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{(x + h)^3 - x^3}{h}$ 77) _______

A) Does not exist B) $3x^2$ C) $3x^2 + 3xh + h^2$ D) 0

78) $\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{|7 - x|}{7 - x}$ 78) _______

A) 0 B) -1 C) Does not exist D) 1

Provide an appropriate response.

79) It can be shown that the inequalities $-x \le x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \le x$ hold for all values of $x \ge 0$. 79) _______

Find $\lim_{x \to 0} x \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ if it exists.

A) does not exist B) 0.0007 C) 1 D) 0

80) The inequality $1 - \frac{x^2}{2} < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$ holds when x is measured in radians and $|x| < 1$. 80) _______

Find $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ if it exists.

A) 0.0007 B) does not exist C) 1 D) 0

81) If $x^3 \le f(x) \le x$ for x in $[-1,1]$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ if it exists. 81) _______

A) 0 B) 1 C) -1 D) does not exist

Compute the values of f(x) and use them to determine the indicated limit.

82) If $f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 2$, find $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$. 82) _______

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)						

A)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.692	17.592	17.689	17.710	17.808	18.789

; limit = 17.70

B)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = 5.40

C)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	5.043	5.364	5.396	5.404	5.436	5.763

; limit = ∞

D)

x	1.9	1.99	1.999	2.001	2.01	2.1
f(x)	16.810	17.880	17.988	18.012	18.120	19.210

; limit = 18.0

83) If $f(x) = \frac{x^4 - 1}{x - 1}$, find $\lim_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 83) ______

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)						

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	1.032	1.182	1.198	1.201	1.218	1.392

; limit = ∞

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	1.032	1.182	1.198	1.201	1.218	1.392

; limit = 1.210

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	4.595	5.046	5.095	5.105	5.154	5.677

; limit = 5.10

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	3.439	3.940	3.994	4.006	4.060	4.641

; limit = 4.0

84) If $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 6x + 8}{x - 2}$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 84) ______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.22843	−1.20298	−1.20030	−1.19970	−1.19699	−1.16858

; limit = −1.20

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.18529	−2.10895	−2.10090	−2.99910	−2.09096	−2.00574

; limit = −2.10

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−4.09476	−4.00995	−4.00100	−3.99900	−3.98995	−3.89526

; limit = −4.0

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.22843	−1.20298	−1.20030	−1.19970	−1.19699	−1.16858

; limit = ∞

85) If $f(x) = \frac{x - 4}{\sqrt{x} - 2}$, find $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 85) _______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	5.07736	5.09775	5.09978	5.10022	5.10225	5.12236

; limit = 5.10

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = ∞

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.97484	3.99750	3.99975	4.00025	4.00250	4.02485

; limit = 4.0

D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.19245	1.19925	1.19993	1.20007	1.20075	1.20745

; limit = 1.20

86) If $f(x) = x^2 - 5$, find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 86) _______

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)						

A)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−2.9910	−2.9999	−3.0000	−3.0000	−2.9999	−2.9910

; limit = −3.0

B)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−4.9900	−4.9999	−5.0000	−5.0000	−4.9999	−4.9900

; limit = −5.0

C)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = −15.0

D)

x	−0.1	−0.01	−0.001	0.001	0.01	0.1
f(x)	−1.4970	−1.4999	−1.5000	−1.5000	−1.4999	−1.4970

; limit = ∞

87) If $f(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{x+1}}{x+1}$, find $\lim\limits_{x \to 1} f(x)$. 87) _______

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)						

A)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	2.15293	2.13799	2.13656	2.13624	2.13481	2.12106

; limit = 2.13640

B)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.21764	0.21266	0.21219	0.21208	0.21160	0.20702

; limit = ∞

C)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.72548	0.70888	0.70728	0.70693	0.70535	0.69007

; limit = 0.7071

D)

x	0.9	0.99	0.999	1.001	1.01	1.1
f(x)	0.21764	0.21266	0.21219	0.21208	0.21160	0.20702

; limit = 0.21213

88) If $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2$, find $\lim\limits_{x \to 4} f(x)$. 88) _______

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)						

A)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.9000	2.9000	1.9000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

; limit = 1.95

B)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	3.9000	2.9000	1.9000	2.0000	3.0000	4.0000

; limit = ∞

C)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	−0.02516	−0.00250	−0.00025	0.00025	0.00250	0.02485

; limit = 0

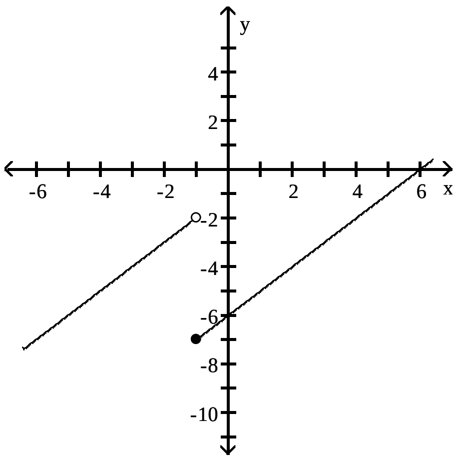
D)

x	3.9	3.99	3.999	4.001	4.01	4.1
f(x)	1.47736	1.49775	1.49977	1.50022	1.50225	1.52236

; limit = 1.50

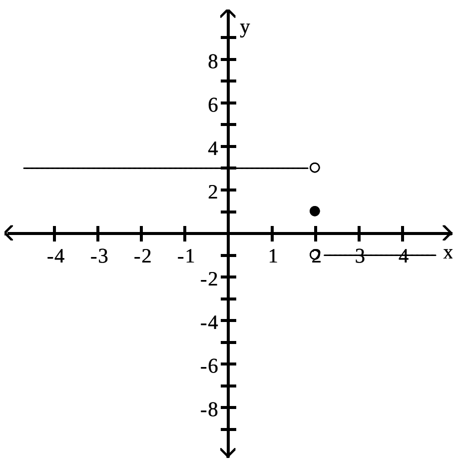
For the function f whose graph is given, determine the limit.

89) Find $\lim_{x \to -1^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to -1^+} f(x)$. 89) _______



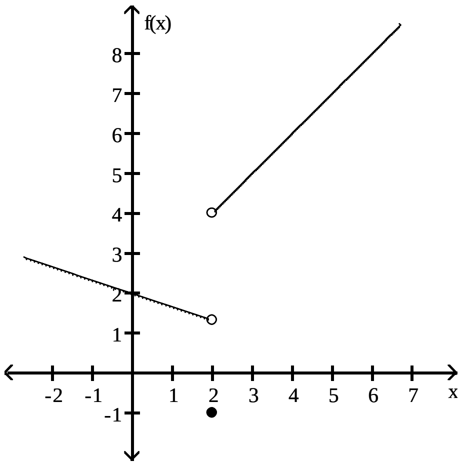
A) −2; −7 B) −7; −5 C) −5; −2 D) −7; −2

90) Find $\lim_{x \to 2^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$. 90) _______



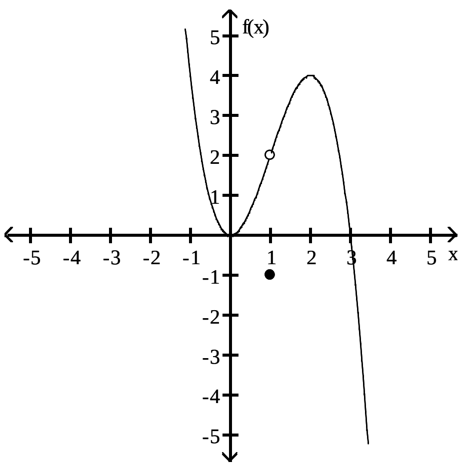
A) 3; −1 B) does not exist; does not exist
C) −1; 3 D) 1; 1

91) Find $\lim_{x \to 2^+} f(x)$. 91) _______



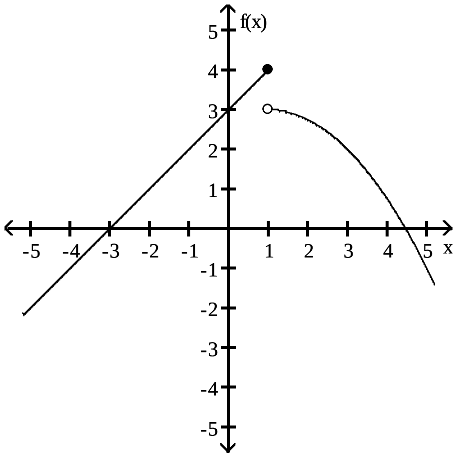
A) 1.3 B) 4 C) 5 D) −1

92) Find $\lim_{x \to 1^-} f(x)$. 92) _______



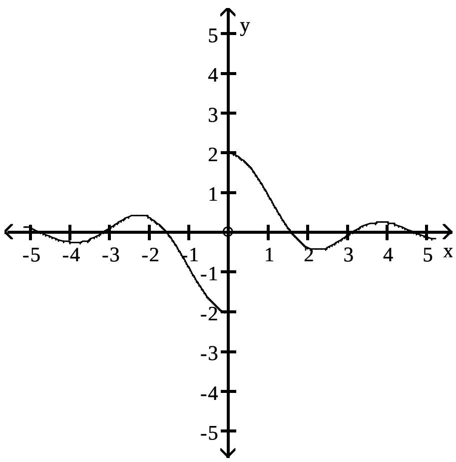
A) −1 B) does not exist C) 2 D) $\frac{1}{2}$

93) Find $\lim_{x \to 1^+} f(x)$. 93) _______



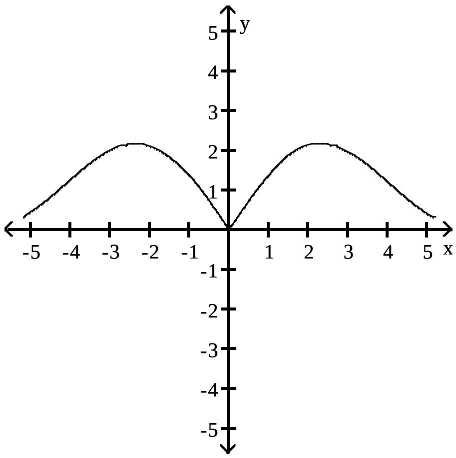
A) 4 B) 3 C) does not exist D) $3\frac{1}{2}$

94) Find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 94) _______



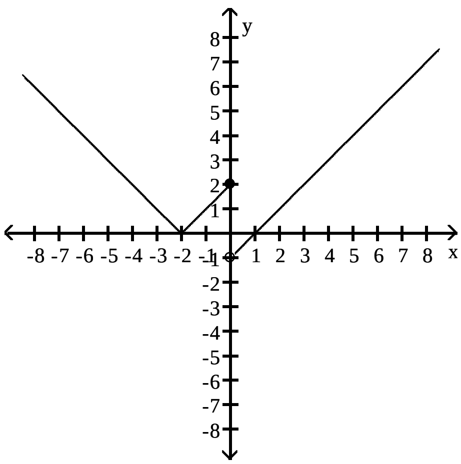
A) −2 B) 2 C) does not exist D) 0

95) Find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 95) _______



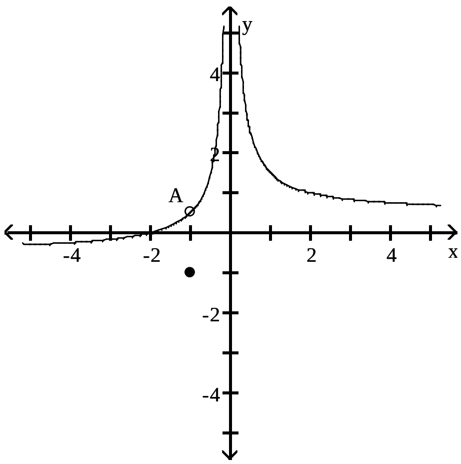
A) 3 B) 0 C) does not exist D) −3

96) Find $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$. 96) _______



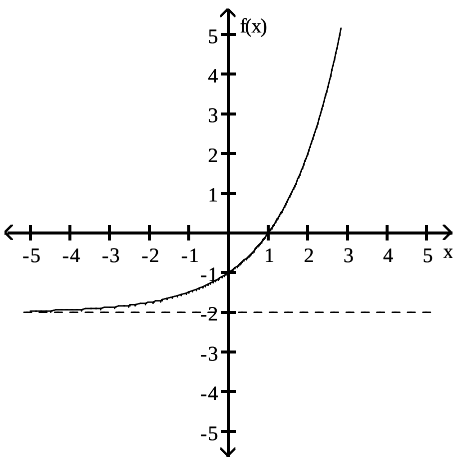
A) 2 B) 0 C) does not exist D) −2

97) Find $\lim_{x \to -1} f(x)$. 97) _______



A) does not exist B) -1 C) $-\frac{1}{2}$ D) $\frac{1}{2}$

98) Find $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$. 98) _______



A) ∞ B) -2 C) 0 D) does not exist

Find the limit.

99) $\lim_{x \to -2} \frac{1}{x + 2}$ 99) _______

A) 1/2 B) Does not exist C) $-\infty$ D) ∞

100) $\lim_{x \to -10^-} \frac{1}{x + 10}$ 100) _______

A) -1 B) $-\infty$ C) ∞ D) 0

101) $\lim_{x \to 8^-} \frac{1}{(x - 8)^2}$ 101) _______

A) 0 B) -1 C) ∞ D) $-\infty$

102) $\lim_{x \to -3^-} \frac{1}{x^2 - 9}$ 102) ______

A) ∞ B) -1 C) $-\infty$ D) 0

103) $\lim_{x \to 2^+} \frac{3}{x^2 - 4}$ 103) ______

A) 0 B) $-\infty$ C) 1 D) ∞

104) $\lim_{x \to (\pi/2)^+} \tan x$ 104) ______

A) 1 B) ∞ C) $-\infty$ D) 0

105) $\lim_{x \to (-\pi/2)^-} \sec x$ 105) ______

A) $-\infty$ B) ∞ C) 1 D) 0

106) $\lim_{x \to 0^+} (1 + \csc x)$ 106) ______

A) 1 B) ∞ C) 0 D) Does not exist

107) $\lim_{x \to 0} (1 - \cot x)$ 107) ______

A) ∞ B) 0 C) $-\infty$ D) Does not exist

108) $\lim_{x \to -3^-} \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^3 - 9x}$ 108) ______

A) Does not exist B) 0 C) $-\infty$ D) ∞

109) $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x^3 - 9x}$ 109) ______

A) ∞ B) $-\infty$ C) Does not exist D) 0

Find all vertical asymptotes of the given function.

110) $h(x) = \frac{7x}{x + 6}$ 110) ______

A) $x = 7$ B) none C) $x = -6$ D) $x = 6$

111) $f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{x^2 - 49}$ 111) ______

A) $x = 49, x = -2$ B) $x = 0, x = 49$
C) $x = -7, x = 7$ D) $x = -7, x = 7, x = -2$

112) $f(x) = \dfrac{x + 9}{x^2 + 36}$ 112) ______

A) $x = -6, x = -9$
B) $x = -6, x = 6$
C) none
D) $x = -6, x = 6, x = -9$

113) $g(x) = \dfrac{x + 11}{x^2 - 16x}$ 113) ______

A) $x = 0, x = 16$
B) $x = 0, x = -4, x = 4$
C) $x = -4, x = 4$
D) $x = 16, x = -11$

114) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x^3 + 25x}$ 114) ______

A) $x = 0, x = -25$
B) $x = 0, x = -5, x = 5$
C) $x = 0$
D) $x = -5, x = 5$

115) $R(x) = \dfrac{-3x^2}{x^2 + 2x - 8}$ 115) ______

A) $x = 4, x = -2$
B) $x = -4, x = 2, x = -3$
C) $x = -4, x = 2$
D) $x = -8$

116) $R(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x^3 + 4x^2 - 77x}$ 116) ______

A) $x = -11, x = 0, x = 7$
B) $x = -7, x = -30, x = 11$
C) $x = -7, x = 0, x = 11$
D) $x = -11, x = 7$

117) $f(x) = \dfrac{-2x(x + 2)}{4x^2 - 3x - 7}$ 117) ______

A) $x = \frac{4}{7}, x = -1$
B) $x = -\frac{4}{7}, x = 1$
C) $x = \frac{7}{4}, x = -1$
D) $x = -\frac{7}{4}, x = 1$

118) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 7}{49x - x^3}$ 118) ______

A) $x = 0, x = -7$
B) $x = 0, x = 7$
C) $x = -7, x = 7$
D) $x = 0, x = -7, x = 7$

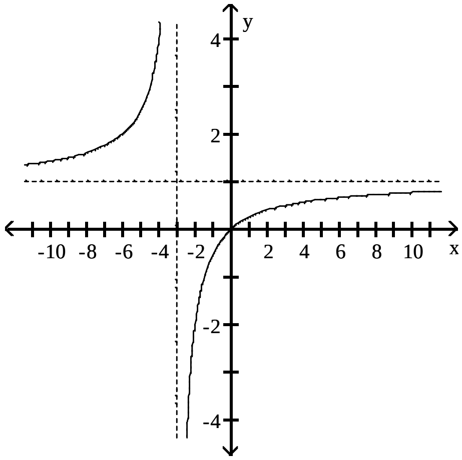
119) $f(x) = \dfrac{-x^2 + 16}{x^2 + 5x + 4}$ 119) ______

A) $x = -1$
B) $x = 1, x = -4$
C) $x = -1, x = -4$
D) $x = -1, x = 4$

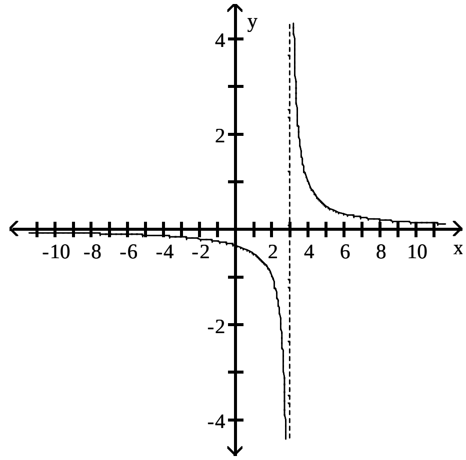
Choose the graph that represents the given function without using a graphing utility.

120) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x + 3}$ 120) ______

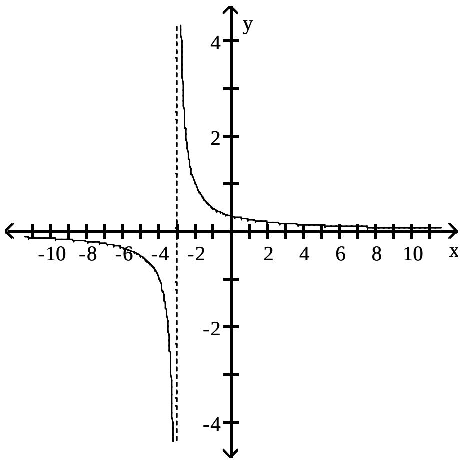
A)



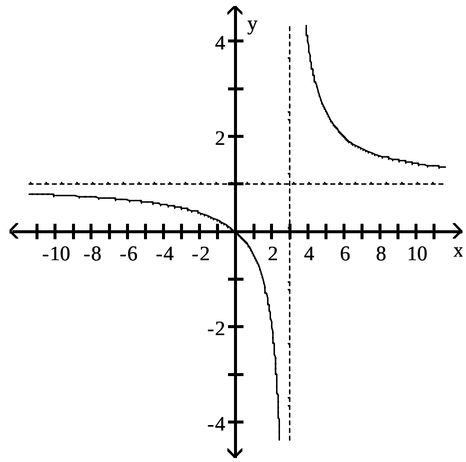
B)



C)

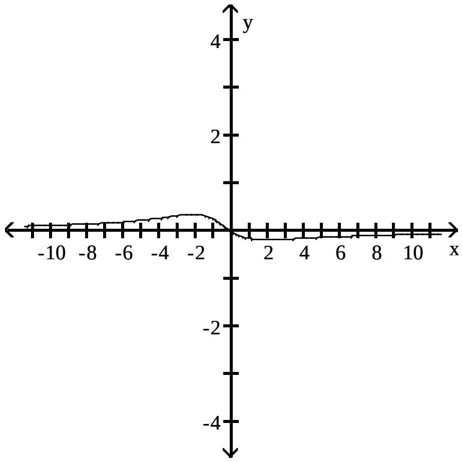


D)

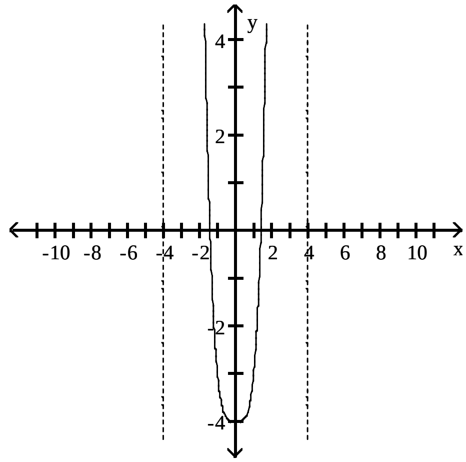


121) $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x^2 + x + 4}$ 121) ______

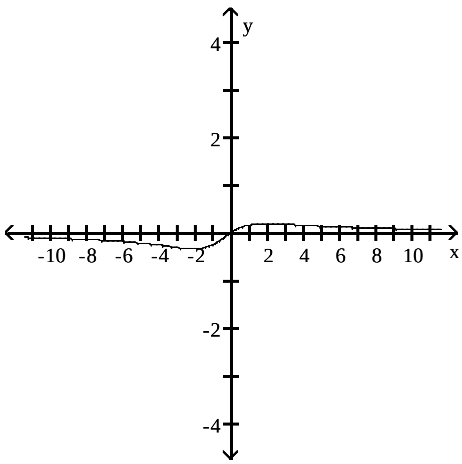
A)



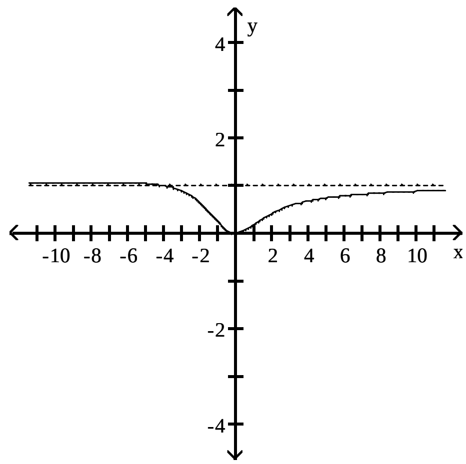
B)



C)

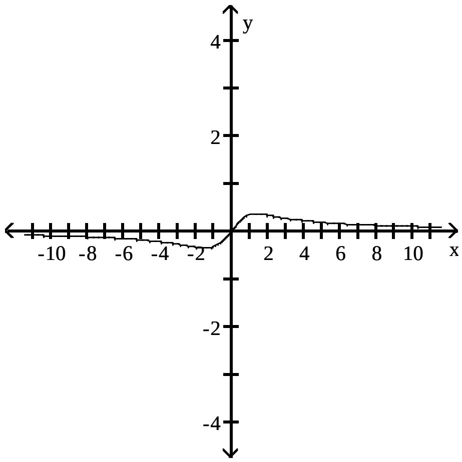


D)

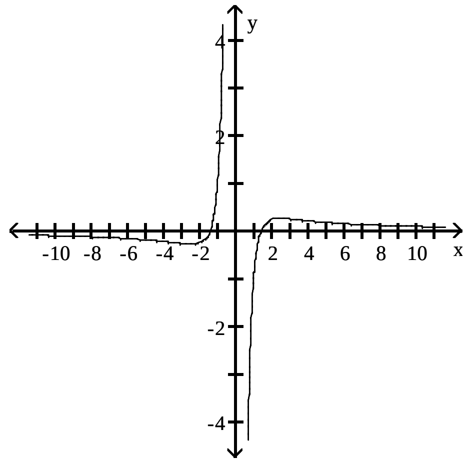


122) $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^3}$ 122) ______

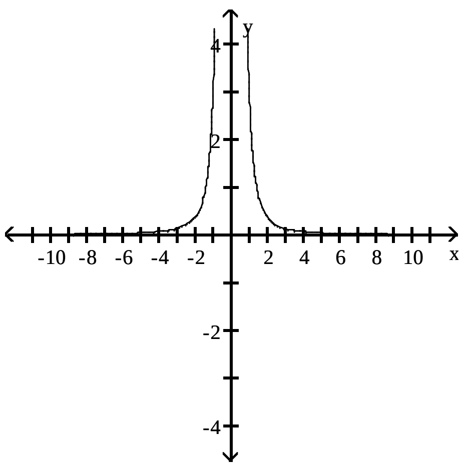
A)



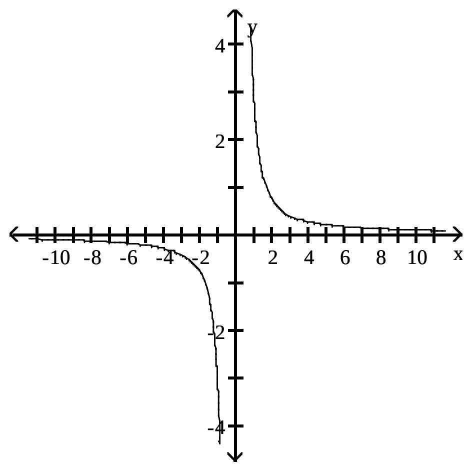
B)



C)

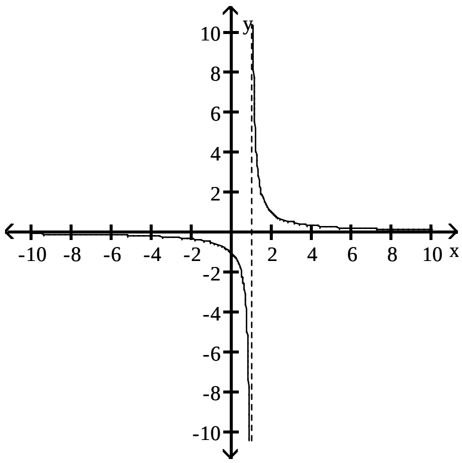


D)

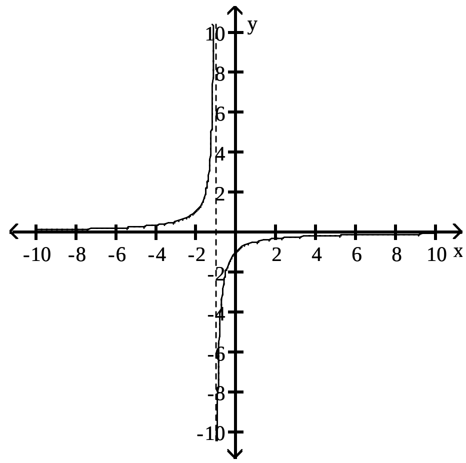


123) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x + 1}$ 123) ______

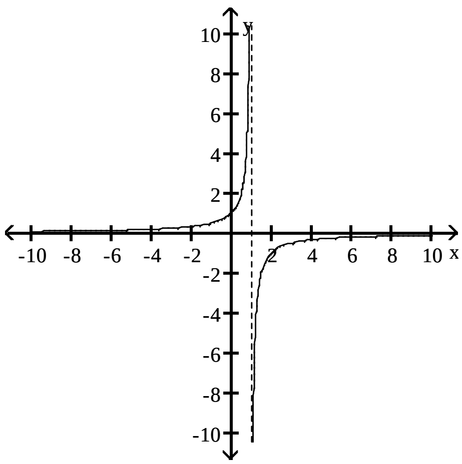
A)



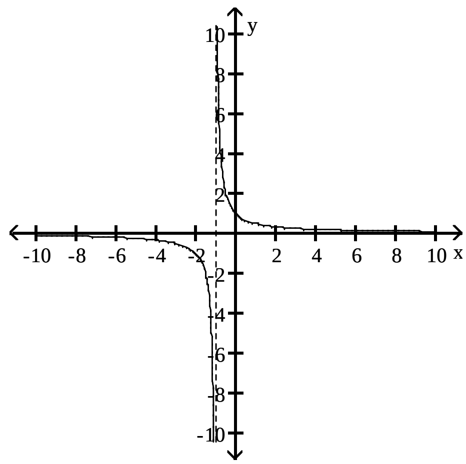
B)



C)

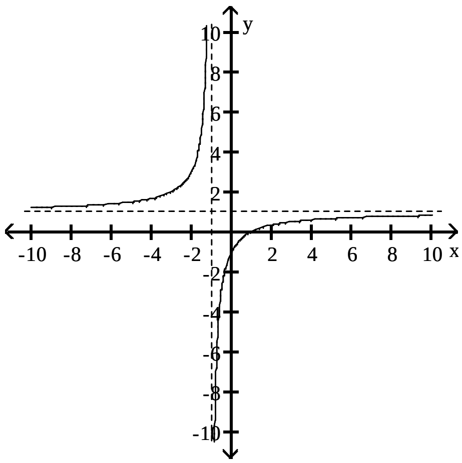


D)

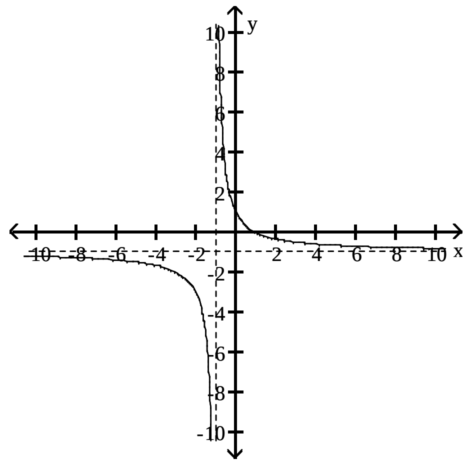


124) $f(x) = \dfrac{x - 1}{x + 1}$ 124) ______

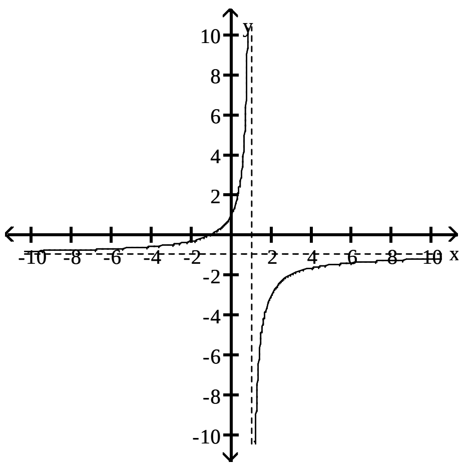
A)



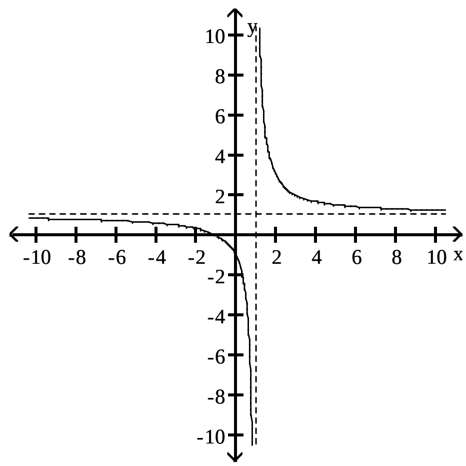
B)



C)

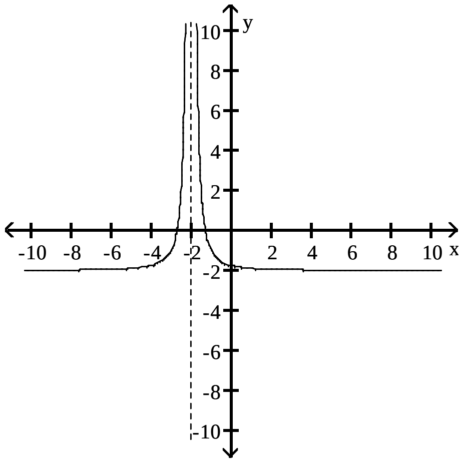


D)

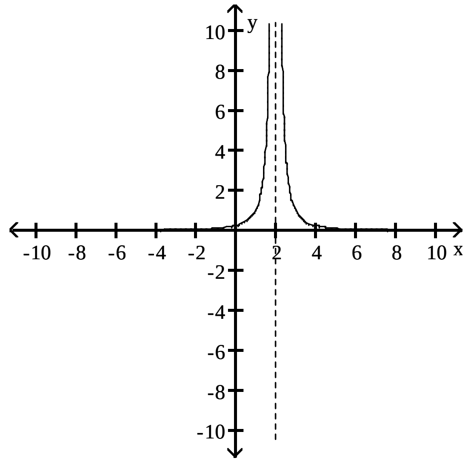


125) $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{(x + 2)^2}$ 125) ______

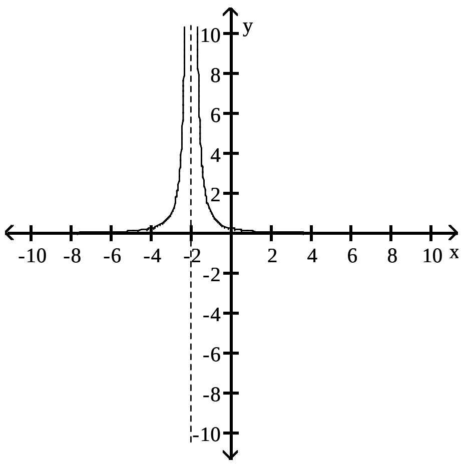
A)



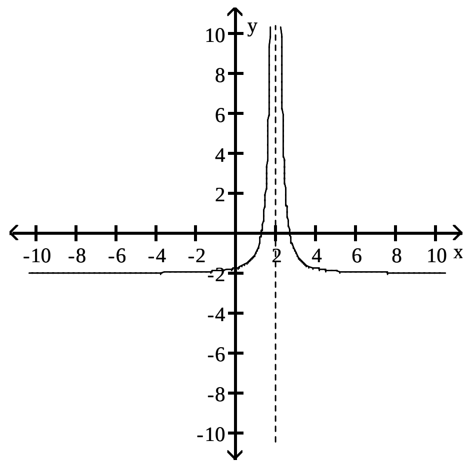
B)



C)

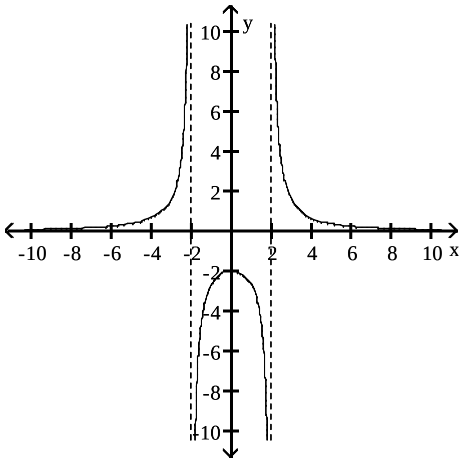


D)

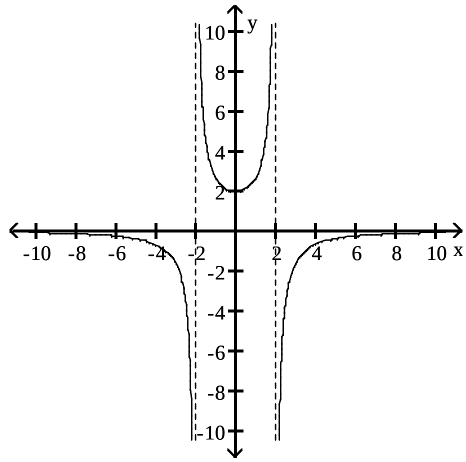


126) $f(x) = \dfrac{2x^2}{4 - x^2}$ 126) ______

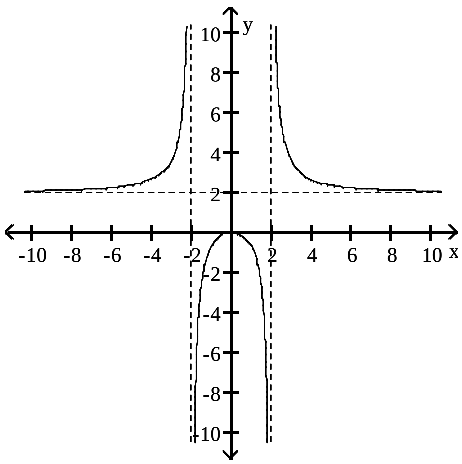
A)



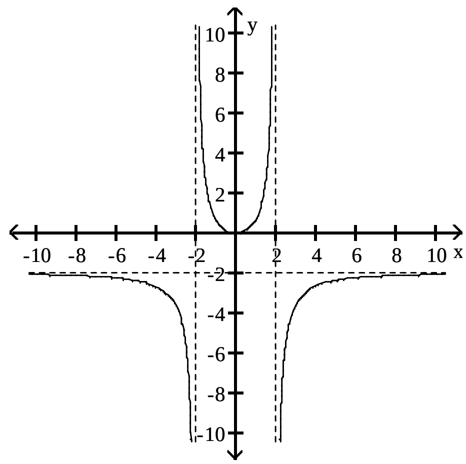
B)



C)



D)



Find the limit.

127) $\lim\limits_{x \to -\infty} (-4x^{18} + 15)$ 127) ______

A) ∞ B) $-\infty$ C) 0 D) 15

128) $\lim\limits_{x \to -\infty} 4x^{-9}$ 128) ______

A) -4 B) ∞ C) 0 D) $-\infty$

129) $\lim\limits_{x \to \infty} 2x^8 - 15x^5$ 129) ______

A) -13 B) ∞ C) 0 D) $-\infty$

130) $\lim\limits_{x \to \infty} \dfrac{1}{x} - 4$ 130) ______

A) -5 B) -3 C) 4 D) -4

131) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{9}{6 - (4/x^2)}$ 131) ______

A) $-\infty$ B) $\frac{3}{2}$ C) $\frac{9}{2}$ D) 9

132) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-1 + (5/x)}{2 - (1/x^2)}$ 132) ______

A) ∞ B) $-\frac{1}{2}$ C) $-\infty$ D) $\frac{1}{2}$

133) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 6}{x^3 + 5x^2 + 11}$ 133) ______

A) 1 B) ∞ C) 0 D) $\frac{6}{11}$

134) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{-19x^2 - 4x + 7}{-10x^2 + 3x + 13}$ 134) ______

A) $\frac{7}{13}$ B) ∞ C) 1 D) $\frac{19}{10}$

135) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x + 1}{16x - 7}$ 135) ______

A) $-\frac{1}{7}$ B) 0 C) ∞ D) $\frac{1}{8}$

136) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{9x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x}{-x^3 - 2x + 7}$ 136) ______

A) 9 B) -9 C) $\frac{3}{2}$ D) ∞

137) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{6x^3 + 4x^2}{x - 5x^2}$ 137) ______

A) $-\frac{4}{5}$ B) 6 C) $-\infty$ D) ∞

138) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\cos 5x}{x}$ 138) ______

A) $-\infty$ B) 5 C) 1 D) 0

Divide numerator and denominator by the highest power of x in the denominator to find the limit.

139) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{49x^2}{2 + 9x^2}}$ 139) ______

A) $\frac{49}{9}$ B) $\frac{7}{3}$ C) $\frac{49}{2}$ D) does not exist

140) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{64x^2 + x - 3}{(x - 17)(x + 1)}}$ 140) ______

A) ∞ B) 64 C) 0 D) 8

141) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{4\sqrt{x} + x^{-1}}{3x + 5}$ 141) ______

A) ∞ B) $\frac{4}{3}$ C) $\frac{1}{3}$ D) 0

142) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{-4x^{-1} + 3x^{-3}}{-2x^{-2} + x^{-5}}$ 142) ______

A) ∞ B) 0 C) 2 D) $-\infty$

143) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} + 2x + 4}{-4x + x^{2/3} - 2}$ 143) ______

A) $-\frac{1}{2}$ B) 0 C) -2 D) $-\infty$

144) $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{100t^2 - 1{,}000}}{t - 10}$ 144) ______

A) 100 B) does not exist C) 1,000 D) 10

145) $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{100t^2 - 1{,}000}}{t - 10}$ 145) ______

A) 1,000 B) 10 C) does not exist D) 100

146) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x + 7}{\sqrt{7x^2 + 1}}$ 146) ______

A) ∞ B) 0 C) $\frac{5}{7}$ D) $\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}}$

Determine the limit.

147) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{12x^2 + 7x + 1}{\sqrt{4x^4 + x^3}} \right)$ 147) ______

A) 4 B) 3 C) 0 D) 6

148) $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x}\right)$ (Hint: Multiply by $\dfrac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x}}$ first.) 148) ______

A) 0 B) 6 C) $\sqrt{6}$ D) 3

Find all horizontal asymptotes of the given function, if any.

149) $h(x) = \dfrac{2x - 2}{x - 7}$ 149) ______

A) $y = 7$
B) $y = 0$
C) $y = 2$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

150) $h(x) = 5 - \dfrac{8}{x}$ 150) ______

A) $x = 0$
B) $y = 5$
C) $y = 8$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

151) $g(x) = \dfrac{x^2 + 9x - 6}{x - 6}$ 151) ______

A) $y = 6$
B) $y = 1$
C) $y = 0$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

152) $h(x) = \dfrac{8x^2 - 3x - 5}{2x^2 - 2x + 4}$ 152) ______

A) $y = 0$
B) $y = 4$
C) $y = \dfrac{3}{2}$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

153) $h(x) = \dfrac{9x^4 - 5x^2 - 4}{3x^5 - 3x + 4}$ 153) ______

A) $y = \dfrac{5}{3}$
B) $y = 3$
C) $y = 0$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

154) $h(x) = \dfrac{6x^3 - 5x}{9x^3 - 3x + 7}$ 154) ______

A) $y = \dfrac{5}{3}$
B) $y = 0$
C) $y = \dfrac{2}{3}$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

155) $h(x) = \dfrac{8x^3 - 6x - 5}{9x^2 + 6}$ 155) ______

A) $y = 8$
B) $y = 0$
C) $y = \dfrac{8}{9}$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

156) $h(x) = \dfrac{6x + 1}{x^2 - 4}$ 156) ______

A) $y = 6$
B) no horizontal asymptotes
C) $y = -2, y = 2$
D) $y = 0$

157) $R(x) = \dfrac{-3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 6x - 72}$ 157) ______

A) $y = -3$
B) $y = -12, y = 6$
C) $y = 0$
D) no horizontal asymptotes

158) $f(x) = \dfrac{x^2 - 4}{16x - x^4}$ 158) ______

A) no horizontal asymptotes
B) $y = -4, y = 4$
C) $y = 0$
D) $y = -1$

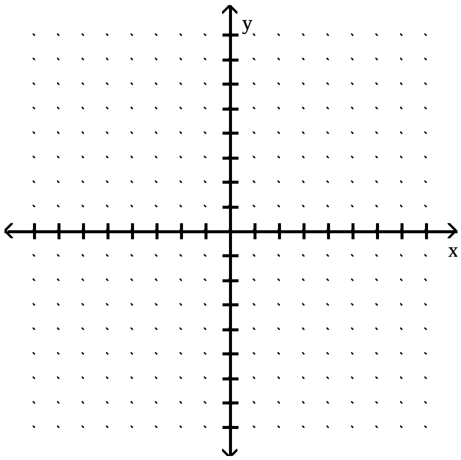
159) $f(x) = \dfrac{49x^4 + x^2 - 7}{x - x^3}$ 159) ______

A) $y = 0$
B) $y = -49$
C) no horizontal asymptotes
D) $y = -1, y = 1$

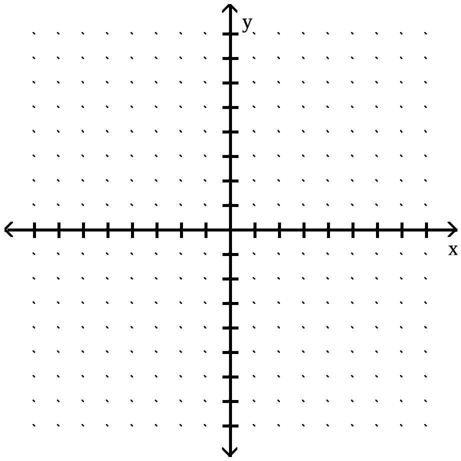
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Sketch the graph of a function y = f(x) that satisfies the given conditions.

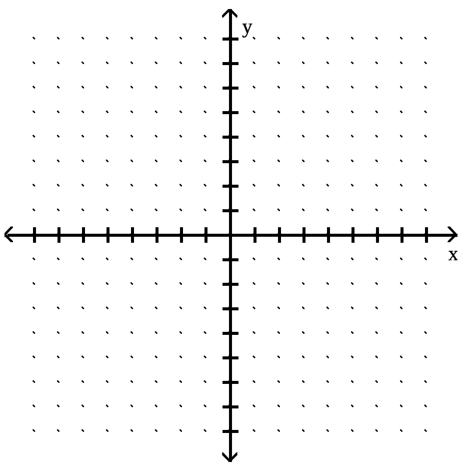
160) $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 4$, $f(-1) = -4$, $\lim_{x \to -\infty} f(x) = -3$, $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 3$. 160) ____________



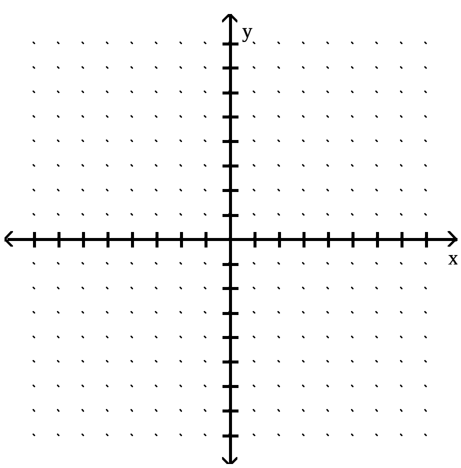
161) $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 2$, $f(-1) = 2$, $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = -2$. 161) ____________



162) $f(0) = 4$, $f(1) = -4$, $f(-1) = -4$, $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$. 162) ____________



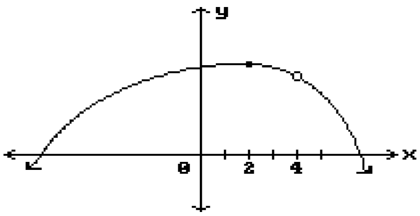
163) $f(0) = 0$, $\lim\limits_{x \to \pm\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim\limits_{x \to 6^-} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to -6^+} f(x) = -\infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to 6^+} f(x) = \infty$, $\lim\limits_{x \to -6^-} f(x) = \infty$. 163) ____________



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

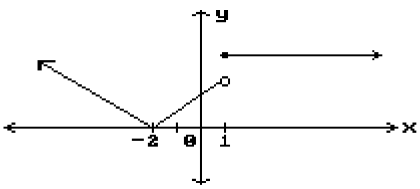
Find all points where the function is discontinuous.

164) 164) ______



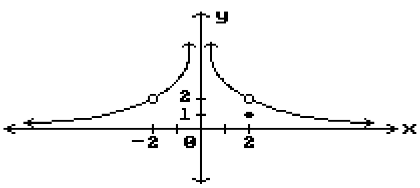
A) x = 4, x = 2 B) x = 2 C) None D) x = 4

165) 165) ______



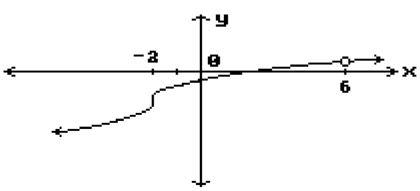
A) x = -2 B) x = -2, x = 1 C) None D) x = 1

166) 166) ______



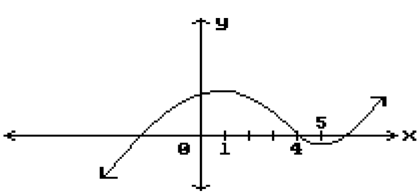
A) x = -2, x = 0, x = 2
B) x = 2
C) x = 0, x = 2
D) x = -2, x = 0

167) 167) ______



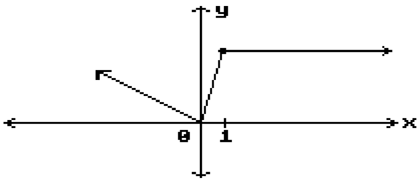
A) None B) x = 6 C) x = -2, x = 6 D) x = -2

168) 168) ______



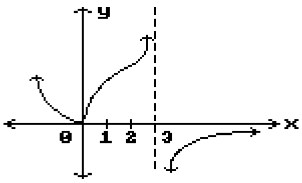
A) x = 1, x = 4, x = 5
B) x = 1, x = 5
C) None
D) x = 4

169) 169) ______



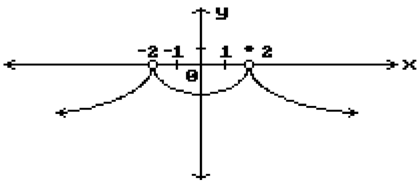
A) x = 1 B) None C) x = 0, x = 1 D) x = 0

170) 170) ______



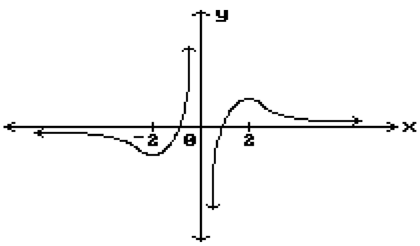
A) x = 0, x = 3 B) x = 0 C) x = 3 D) None

171) 171) ______



A) x = 2 B) x = −2, x = 2 C) x = −2 D) None

172) 172) ______

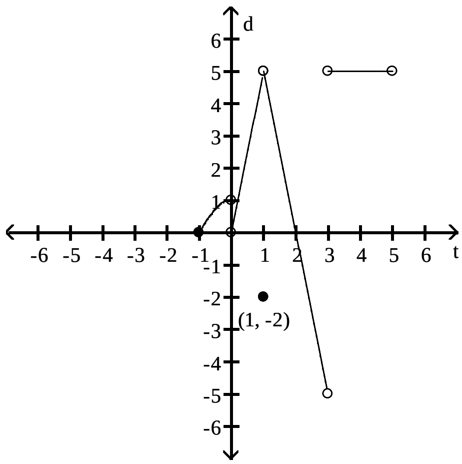


A) None
B) x = 0
C) x = −2, x = 2
D) x = −2, x = 0, x = 2

Provide an appropriate response.

173) Is f continuous at f(1)? 173) ______

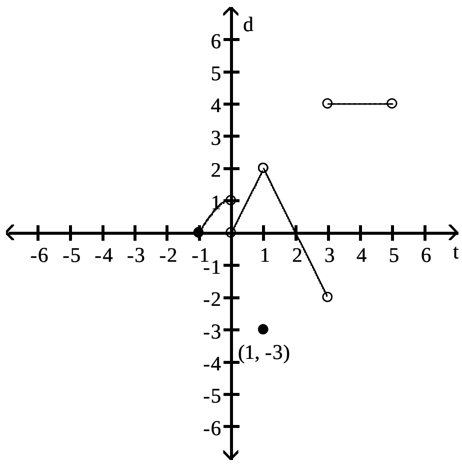
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & -1 \le x < 0 \\ 5x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ -2, & x = 1 \\ -5x + 10 & 1 < x < 3 \\ 5, & 3 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$



A) No
B) Yes

174) Is f continuous at f(0)? 174) ______

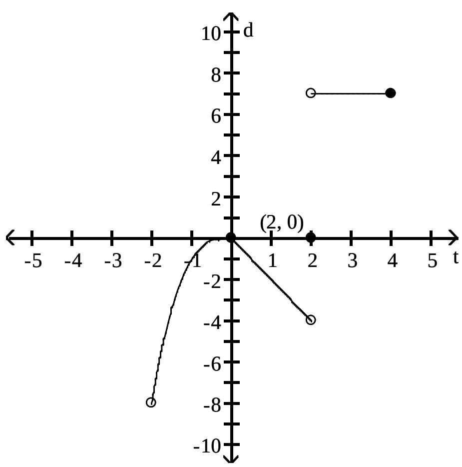
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 1, & -1 \le x < 0 \\ 2x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ -3, & x = 1 \\ -2x + 4 & 1 < x < 3 \\ 4, & 3 < x < 5 \end{cases}$$



A) No
B) Yes

175) Is f continuous at x = 0? 175) ______

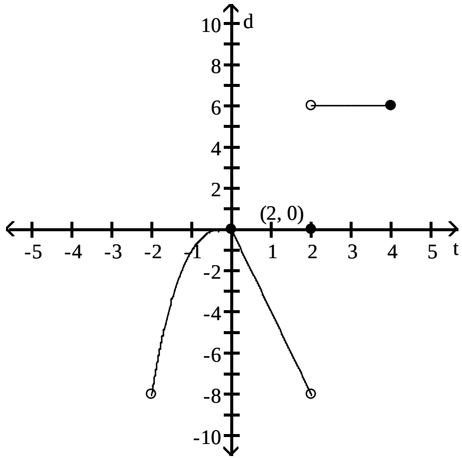
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -2x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 7, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



A) No
B) Yes

176) Is f continuous at $x = 4$? 176) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -4x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 6, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



A) Yes
B) No

Find the intervals on which the function is continuous.

177) $y = \dfrac{2}{x + 3} - 5x$ 177) ______

A) discontinuous only when $x = -3$
B) discontinuous only when $x = -8$
C) discontinuous only when $x = 3$
D) continuous everywhere

178) $y = \dfrac{3}{(x + 1)^2 + 2}$ 178) ______

A) continuous everywhere
B) discontinuous only when $x = 3$
C) discontinuous only when $x = -1$
D) discontinuous only when $x = -8$

179) $y = \dfrac{x + 1}{x^2 - 11x + 28}$ 179) ______

A) discontinuous only when $x = 4$
B) discontinuous only when $x = -7$ or $x = 4$
C) discontinuous only when $x = -4$ or $x = 7$
D) discontinuous only when $x = 4$ or $x = 7$

180) $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2 - 16}$ 180) ______

A) discontinuous only when $x = -4$ or $x = 4$
B) discontinuous only when $x = -16$ or $x = 16$
C) discontinuous only when $x = 16$
D) discontinuous only when $x = -4$

181) $y = \dfrac{3}{|x| + 1} - \dfrac{x^2}{7}$ 181) ______

A) discontinuous only when $x = -7$ or $x = -1$
B) discontinuous only when $x = -1$
C) continuous everywhere
D) discontinuous only when $x = -8$

182) $y = \frac{\sin(5\theta)}{2\theta}$ 182) ______

A) discontinuous only when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
B) discontinuous only when $\theta = 0$
C) continuous everywhere
D) discontinuous only when $\theta = \pi$

183) $y = \frac{4\cos\theta}{\theta + 2}$ 183) ______

A) continuous everywhere
B) discontinuous only when $\theta = -2$
C) discontinuous only when $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$
D) discontinuous only when $\theta = 2$

184) $y = \sqrt{4x + 1}$ 184) ______

A) continuous on the interval $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$
B) continuous on the interval $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4}\right]$
C) continuous on the interval $\left[-\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$
D) continuous on the interval $\left[\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$

185) $y = \sqrt[4]{6x - 3}$ 185) ______

A) continuous on the interval $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$
B) continuous on the interval $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$
C) continuous on the interval $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \infty\right)$
D) continuous on the interval $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{2}\right]$

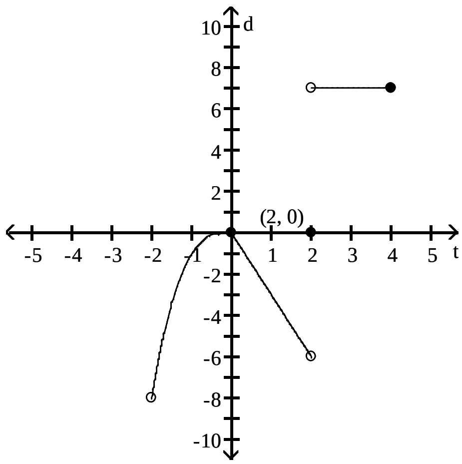
186) $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6}$ 186) ______

A) continuous everywhere
B) continuous on the interval $[\sqrt{6}, \infty)$
C) continuous on the intervals $(-\infty, -\sqrt{6}]$ and $[\sqrt{6}, \infty)$
D) continuous on the interval $[-\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6}]$

Provide an appropriate response.

187) Is f continuous on $(-2, 4]$? 187) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3, & -2 < x \le 0 \\ -3x, & 0 \le x < 2 \\ 7, & 2 < x \le 4 \\ 0, & x = 2 \end{cases}$$



A) Yes B) No

Find the limit, if it exists.

188) $\lim_{x \to -3} (x^2 - 16 + \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 36})$ 188) ______

A) -10 B) Does not exist C) 4 D) -4

189) $\lim_{x \to 7} \sqrt{x^2 + 2x + 1}$ 189) ______

A) ± 8 B) 8 C) Does not exist D) 64

190) $\lim_{x \to 1} \sqrt{x - 4}$ 190) ______

A) 1.73205081 B) 0 C) Does not exist D) -1.7320508

191) $\lim_{x \to 4} \sqrt{x^2 - 9}$ 191) ______

A) $\pm\sqrt{7}$ B) 3.5 C) $\sqrt{7}$ D) Does not exist

192) $\lim_{x \to -6^-} \sqrt{x^2 - 36}$ 192) ______

A) $6\sqrt{2}$ B) 3 C) 0 D) Does not exist

193) $\lim_{x \to 5^+} \frac{3\sqrt{(x - 5)^3}}{x - 5}$ 193) ______

A) 3 B) $3\sqrt{5}$ C) 0 D) Does not exist

194) $\lim_{t \to 1^+} \frac{\sqrt{(t + 9)(t - 1)^2}}{7t - 7}$ 194) ______

A) $\frac{1}{7}$ B) $\frac{\sqrt{10}}{7}$ C) 0 D) Does not exist

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Provide an appropriate response.

195) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $9x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 8 = 0$ has a solution between 1 and 2. 195) ____________

196) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $5x^4 + 8x^3 + 8x - 1 = 0$ has a solution between -3 and -2. 196) ____________

197) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $x(x - 8)^2 = 8$ has a solution between 7 and 9. 197) ____________

198) Use the Intermediate Value Theorem to prove that $5 \sin x = x$ has a solution between $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and π. 198) ____________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Find numbers a and b, or k, so that f is continuous at every point.

199) 199) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -27, & x < -4 \\ ax + b, & -4 \le x \le 5 \\ 45, & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

A) $a = 8, b = 85$ B) $a = -27, b = 45$ C) $a = 8, b = 5$ D) Impossible

200) 200) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < -1 \\ ax + b, & -1 \le x \le 3 \\ x + 6, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

A) $a = -2, b = 3$ B) $a = 2, b = -3$ C) $a = 2, b = 3$ D) Impossible

201) 201) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 6x + 8, & \text{if } x < -10 \\ kx + 6, & \text{if } x \ge -10 \end{cases}$$

A) $k = \frac{29}{5}$ B) $k = -\frac{3}{5}$ C) $k = 8$ D) $k = \frac{3}{5}$

202) 202) ______

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \le 3 \\ x + k, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

A) $k = -3$ B) $k = 6$ C) $k = 12$ D) Impossible

203) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \le 7 \\ kx, & \text{if } x > 7 \end{cases}$ 203) ______

A) $k = 49$ B) $k = 7$ C) $k = \frac{1}{7}$ D) Impossible

Solve the problem.

204) Select the correct statement for the definition of the limit: $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = L$ 204) ______

means that _______________

A) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$ implies $|f(x) - L| < \delta$.

B) if given a number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - L| > \varepsilon$.

C) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$ implies $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

D) if given any number $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a number $\delta > 0$, such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \varepsilon$ implies $|f(x) - L| > \delta$.

205) Identify the incorrect statements about limits. 205) ______

I. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if f(x) gets closer to L as x approaches x_0.

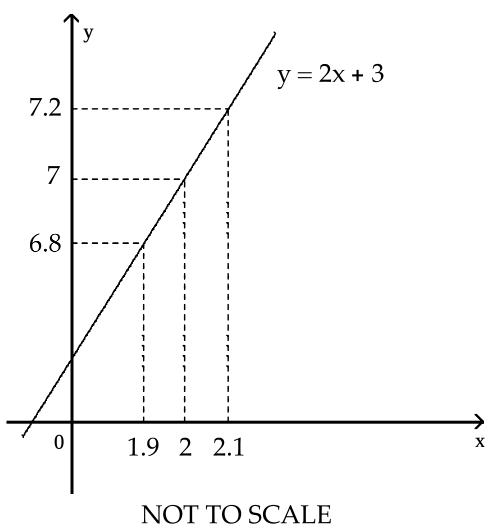
II. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there corresponds a $\delta > 0$ sucl that $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$.

III. The number L is the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0 if, given any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a value of x fo which $|f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

A) II and III B) I and II C) I and III D) I, II, and III

Use the graph to find a $\delta > 0$ such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

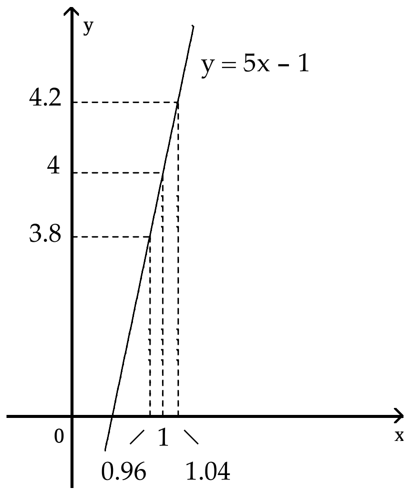
206) 206) ______



$f(x) = 2x + 3$
$x_0 = 2$
$L = 7$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

A) 5 B) 0.1 C) 0.4 D) 0.2

207) 207) ______



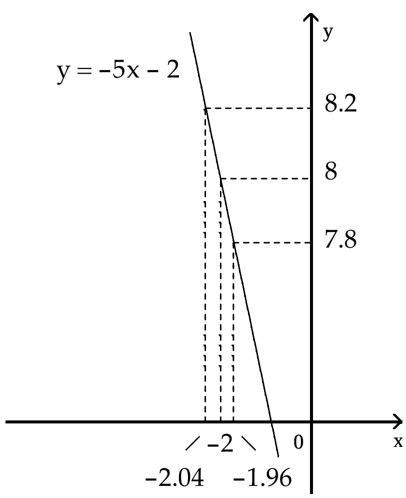
$f(x) = 5x - 1$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 4$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

NOT TO SCALE

A) 0.4 B) 0.08 C) 0.04 D) 3

208) 208) ______

$f(x) = -5x - 2$
$x_0 = -2$
$L = 8$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

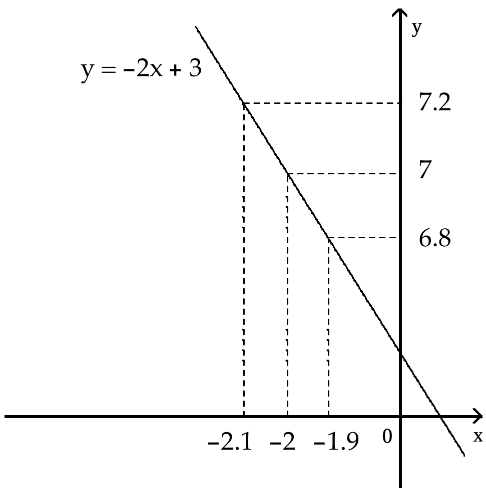


NOT TO SCALE

A) -0.04 B) 0.04 C) 14 D) 0.4

209) 209) ______

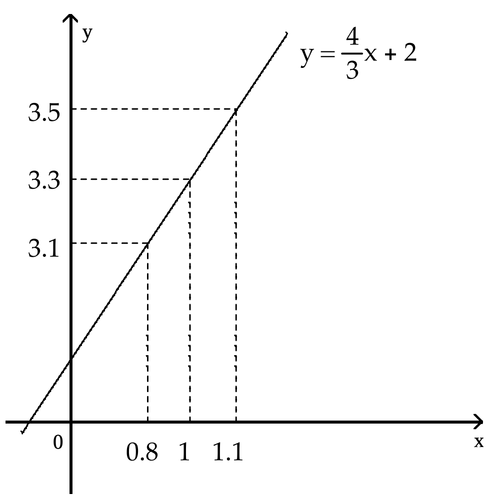
$f(x) = -2x + 3$
$x_0 = -2$
$L = 7$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$



NOT TO SCALE

A) 9 B) −0.1 C) 0.1 D) 0.2

210) 210) ______



NOT TO SCALE

$f(x) = \frac{4}{3}x + 2$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 3.3$
$\varepsilon = 0.2$

A) 2.3 B) 0.1 C) −0.3 D) 0.3

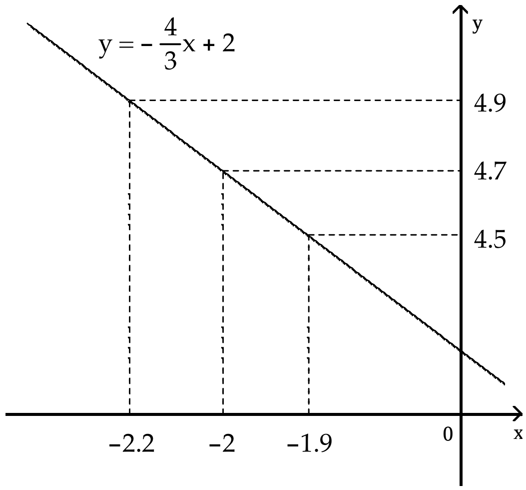
211) 211) ______

$f(x) = -\frac{4}{3}x + 2$

$x_0 = -2$

$L = 4.7$

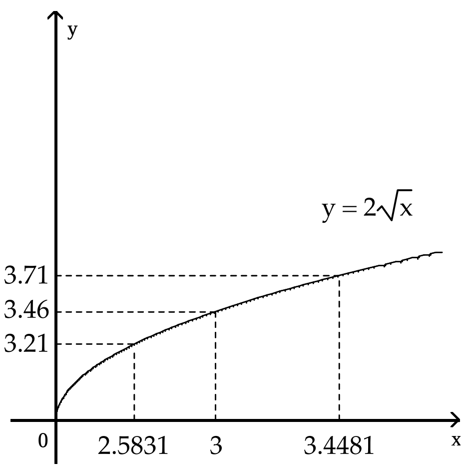
$\varepsilon = 0.2$



NOT TO SCALE

A) −0.3 B) 6.7 C) 0.3 D) 0.1

212) 212) ______



NOT TO SCALE

$f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$

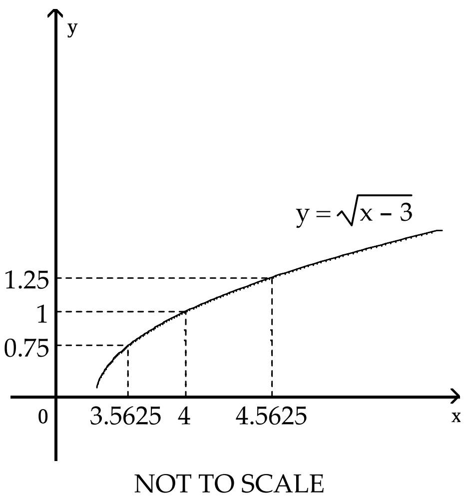
$x_0 = 3$

$L = 2\sqrt{3}$

$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$

A) 0.46 B) 0.4169 C) 0.865 D) 0.4481

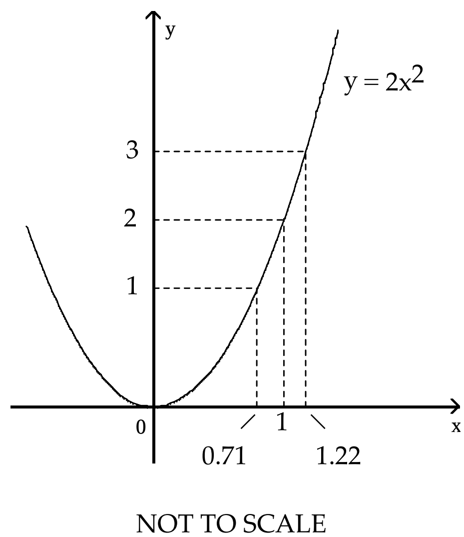
213) 213) ______



$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$
$x_0 = 4$
$L = 1$
$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{4}$

A) 0.5625 B) 3 C) 0.4375 D) 1

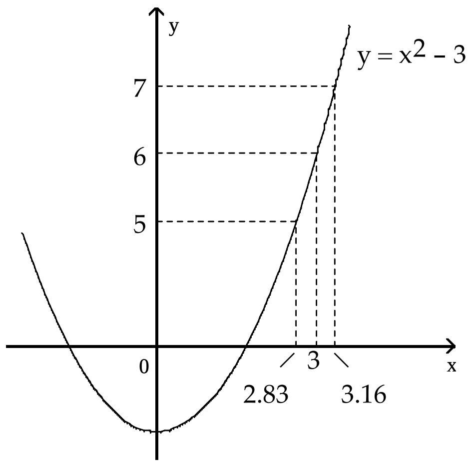
214) 214) ______



$f(x) = 2x^2$
$x_0 = 1$
$L = 2$
$\varepsilon = 1$

A) 1 B) 0.22 C) 0.51 D) 0.29

215) 215) ______



$f(x) = x^2 - 3$
$x_0 = 3$
$L = 6$
$\varepsilon = 1$

A) 0.17 B) 0.33 C) 3 D) 0.16

A function f(x), a point x_0, the limit of f(x) as x approaches x_0, and a positive number ε is given. Find a number δ > 0 such that for all x, $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \varepsilon$.

216) $f(x) = 7x + 5$, $L = 19$, $x_0 = 2$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 216) ______
A) 0.002857 B) 0.005 C) 0.007143 D) 0.001429

217) $f(x) = 7x - 2$, $L = 19$, $x_0 = 3$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 217) ______
A) 0.001429 B) 0.003333 C) 0.000714 D) 0.002857

218) $f(x) = -9x + 2$, $L = -25$, $x_0 = 3$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 218) ______
A) 0.004444 B) −0.003333 C) 0.001111 D) 0.002222

219) $f(x) = -9x - 8$, $L = -44$, $x_0 = 4$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ 219) ______
A) 0.002222 B) −0.0025 C) 0.001111 D) 0.000556

220) $f(x) = 10x^2$, $L = 640$, $x_0 = 8$, and $\varepsilon = 0.3$ 220) ______
A) 7.99812 B) 8.00187 C) 0.00188 D) 0.00187

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Prove the limit statement

221) $\lim_{x \to 5} (5x - 4) = 21$ 221) ____________

222) $\lim_{x \to 6} \frac{x^2 - 36}{x - 6} = 12$ 222) ____________

223) $\lim_{x \to 7} \frac{3x^2 - 17x - 28}{x - 7} = 25$ 223) ____________

224) $\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{5}$ 224) ______________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Use the precise definition of a limit to prove the limit. Specify a relationship between ε and δ that guarantees the limit exists.

225) $\lim_{x \to 2} x^4 = 16$ 225) ______

A) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{32}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$. Then $|x^4 - 16| = |x^2 + 4|\,|x + 2|\,|x - 2| = (8)(4)\frac{\varepsilon}{32} = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $|x^4 - 16| = \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{\varepsilon}{32}$.

Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} x^4 = 16$.

B) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{32}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$. Then $|x^4 - 16| = |x^2 + 4|\,|x + 2|\,|x - 2| < (8)(4)\frac{\varepsilon}{32} = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $|x^4 - 16| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x-2| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{\varepsilon}{32}$.

Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} x^4 = 16$.

C) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{65}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$. Then $|x^4 - 16| = |x^2 + 4|\,|x + 2|\,|x - 2| = (13)(5)\frac{\varepsilon}{65} = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $|x^4 - 16| = \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{\varepsilon}{65}$.

Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} x^4 = 16$.

D) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{\varepsilon}{65}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 2| < \delta$. Then $|x^4 - 16| = |x^2 + 4|\,|x + 2|\,|x - 2| < (13)(5)\frac{\varepsilon}{65} = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $|x^4 - 16| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x-2| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{\varepsilon}{65}$.

Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} x^4 = 16$.

226) $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$ 226) ______

A) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{144\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$. Then $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| = \frac{|-1||x + 3||x - 3|}{|9x^2|} = \frac{7}{144}$
$\left(\frac{144\varepsilon}{7}\right) = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| <= \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{144\varepsilon}{7}$.
Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$.

B) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{36\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$. Then $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| = \frac{|-1|\,|x + 3|\,|x - 3|}{|9x^2|} < \frac{7}{36}$
$\left(\frac{36\varepsilon}{7}\right) = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{36\varepsilon}{7}$.
Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$.

C) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{36\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$. Then $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| = \frac{|-1||x + 3||x - 3|}{|9x^2|} = \frac{7}{36}$
$\left(\frac{36\varepsilon}{7}\right) = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| = \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{36\varepsilon}{7}$.
Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$.

D) $\delta = \min\left\{1, \frac{144\varepsilon}{7}\right\}$; Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$. Then $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| = \frac{|-1|\,|x + 3||x - 3|}{|9x^2|} < \frac{7}{144}$
$\left(\frac{144\varepsilon}{7}\right) = \varepsilon$. That is, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, $\left|\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{9}\right| < \varepsilon$ whenever $0 < |x - 3| < \delta$, provided $0 < \delta \le \frac{144\varepsilon}{7}$.
Therefore, $\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{9}$.

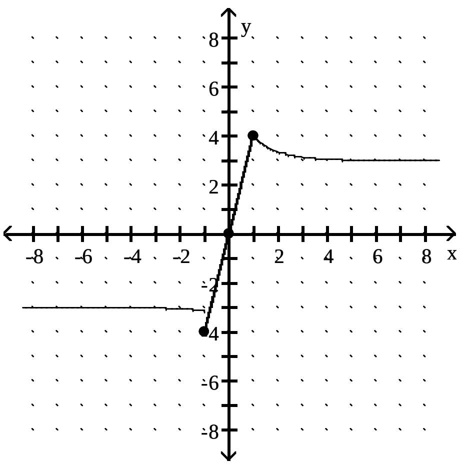
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED53

1) C
2) B
3) D
4) A
5) D
6) B
7) D
8) B
9) D
10) B
11) A
12) B
13) C
14) C
15) D
16) B
17) D
18) D
19) A
20) C
21) D
22) D
23) C
24) D
25) B
26) B
27) D
28) D
29) B
30) D
31) C
32) C
33) B
34) C
35) D
36) D
37) C
38) B
39) B
40) Answers may vary. One possibility: $\lim_{x \to 0} 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} = \lim_{x \to 0} 1 = 1$. According to the squeeze theorem, the function $\frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)}$, which is squeezed between $1 - \frac{x^2}{6}$ and 1, must also approach 1 as x approaches 0. Thus, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \sin(x)}{2 - 2\cos(x)} = 1$.
41) D
42) B
43) C

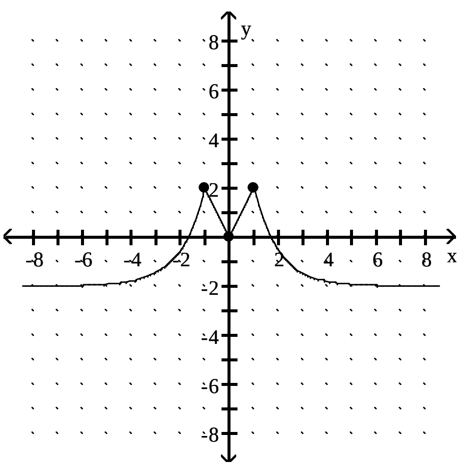
44) D
45) B
46) D
47) D
48) B
49) D
50) C
51) C
52) C
53) B
54) A
55) C
56) C
57) C
58) D
59) A
60) D
61) D
62) C
63) B
64) B
65) B
66) B
67) C
68) C
69) C
70) D
71) C
72) B
73) D
74) C
75) C
76) B
77) B
78) C
79) D
80) C
81) A
82) D
83) D
84) C
85) C
86) B
87) C
88) C
89) A
90) A
91) B
92) C
93) B

94) C
95) B
96) C
97) D
98) A
99) B
100) B
101) C
102) A
103) D
104) C
105) B
106) B
107) D
108) C
109) B
110) C
111) C
112) C
113) A
114) C
115) C
116) A
117) C
118) A
119) A
120) A
121) C
122) D
123) D
124) A
125) C
126) D
127) B
128) C
129) B
130) D
131) B
132) B
133) C
134) D
135) D
136) B
137) D
138) D
139) B
140) D
141) D
142) A
143) A

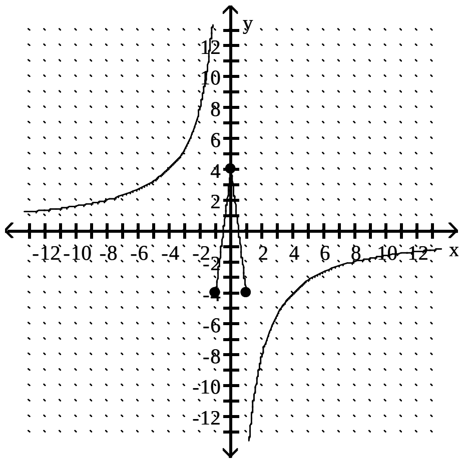
144) D
145) B
146) D
147) D
148) D
149) C
150) B
151) D
152) B
153) C
154) C
155) D
156) D
157) A
158) C
159) C
160) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



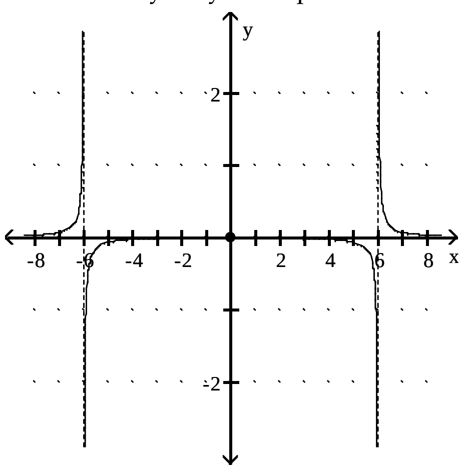
161) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



162) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



163) Answers may vary. One possible answer:



164) D
165) D
166) A
167) B
168) C
169) B
170) C
171) B
172) B
173) A
174) A
175) B
176) A
177) A
178) A
179) D
180) A
181) C
182) B
183) B
184) C

185) C
186) C
187) B
188) A
189) B
190) C
191) C
192) C
193) C
194) B
195) Let $f(x) = 9x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 8$ and let $y_0 = 0$. $f(1) = -5$ and $f(2) = 58$. Since f is continuous on [1, 2] and since $y_0 = 0$ is between f(1) and f(2), by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval (1 , 2) with the property that f(c) = 0. Such a c is a solution to the equation $9x^3 + 3x^2 - 9x - 8 = 0$.
196) Let $f(x) = 5x^4 + 8x^3 + 8x - 1$ and let $y_0 = 0$. $f(-3) = 164$ and $f(-2) = -1$. Since f is continuous on [-3, -2] and since $y_0 = 0$ is between f(-3) and f(-2), by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval (-3, -2) with the property that f(c) = 0. Such a c is a solution to the equation $5x^4 + 8x^3 + 8x - 1 = 0$.
197) Let $f(x) = x(x - 8)^2$ and let $y_0 = 8$. $f(7) = 7$ and $f(9) = 9$. Since f is continuous on [7, 9] and since $y_0 = 8$ is between f(7) and f(9), by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval (7, 9) with the property that f(c) = 8. Such a c is a solution to the equation $x(x - 8)^2 = 8$.
198) Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ and let $y_0 = \frac{1}{5}$. $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \approx 0.6366$ and $f(\pi) = 0$. Since f is continuous on $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ and since $y_0 = \frac{1}{5}$ is between $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ and $f(\pi)$, by the Intermediate Value Theorem, there exists a c in the interval $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$, with the property that $f(c) = \frac{1}{5}$. Such a c is a solution to the equation $5 \sin x = x$.
199) C
200) C
201) A
202) B
203) B
204) C
205) C
206) B
207) C
208) B
209) C
210) B
211) D
212) B
213) C
214) B
215) D
216) D
217) A
218) C
219) C
220) D

Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED53

221)
Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/5$. Then $0 < |x - 5| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} |(5x - 4) - 21| &= |5x - 25| \\ &= |5(x - 5)| \\ &= 5|x - 5| < 5\delta = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 5| < \delta$ implies that $|(5x - 4) - 21| < \varepsilon$

222) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon$. Then $0 < |x - 6| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \left|\frac{x^2 - 36}{x - 6} - 12\right| &= \left|\frac{(x - 6)(x + 6)}{x - 6} - 12\right| \\ &= |(x + 6) - 12| \quad \text{for } x \neq 6 \\ &= |x - 6| < \delta = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 6| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\frac{x^2 - 36}{x - 6} - 12\right| < \varepsilon$

223) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \varepsilon/3$. Then $0 < |x - 7| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \left|\frac{3x^2 - 17x - 28}{x - 7} - 25\right| &= \left|\frac{(x - 7)(3x + 4)}{x - 7} - 25\right| \\ &= |(3x + 4) - 25| \quad \text{for } x \neq 7 \\ &= |3x - 21| \\ &= |3(x - 7)| \\ &= 3|x - 7| < 3\delta = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 7| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\frac{3x^2 - 17x - 28}{x - 7} - 25\right| < \varepsilon$

224) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta = \min\{5/2, 25\varepsilon/2\}$. Then $0 < |x - 5| < \delta$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{5}\right| &= \left|\frac{5 - x}{5x}\right| \\ &= \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot |x - 5| \\ &< \frac{1}{5/2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{25\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $0 < |x - 5| < \delta$ implies that $\left|\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{5}\right| < \varepsilon$

225) D
226) B